Vol. 52

May 20, 1937

No. 12

LITTLE THINGS...

# COUNT \*\*\*



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. . . . And SONOCO continues to relentlessly pursue their goal—perfection in Textile Paper Carriers. Even such a little thing as lacquer for colored-tip-cones is under our own scientific laboratory control.

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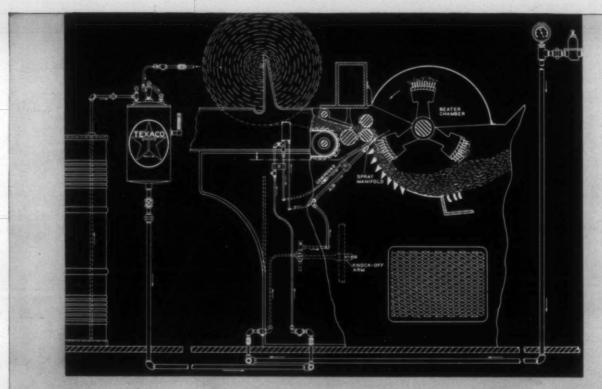
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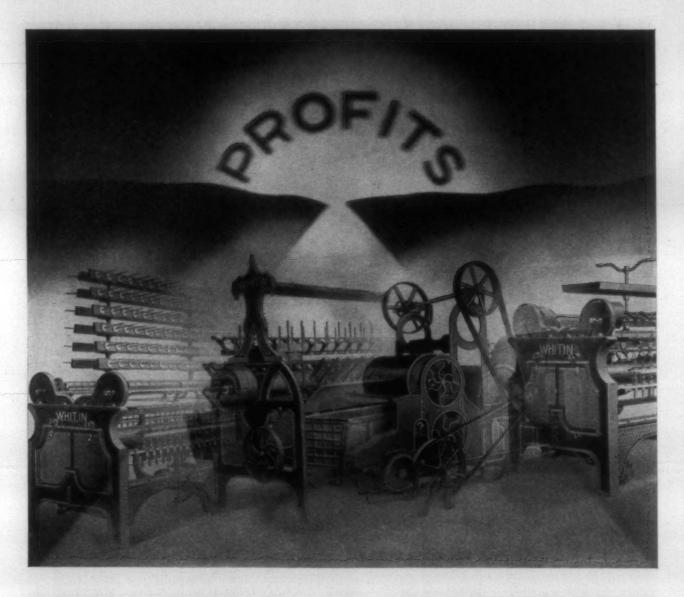
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The most characteristic feature of this new long draft roving system is our PATENTED Scroll Condenser,—a very simple, but unique and extremely effective device. As the drafted cotton leaves the third roller in a thin web the Scroll Condenser folds the thinner edges over toward the thicker center which

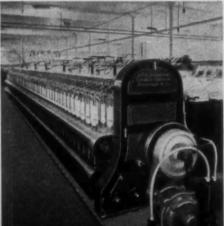
results in an even strand, but does not crowd the fibres. At the same time a half turn of false twist lays all the loose fibres together and gives the sliver strength and body for the next drafting operation.

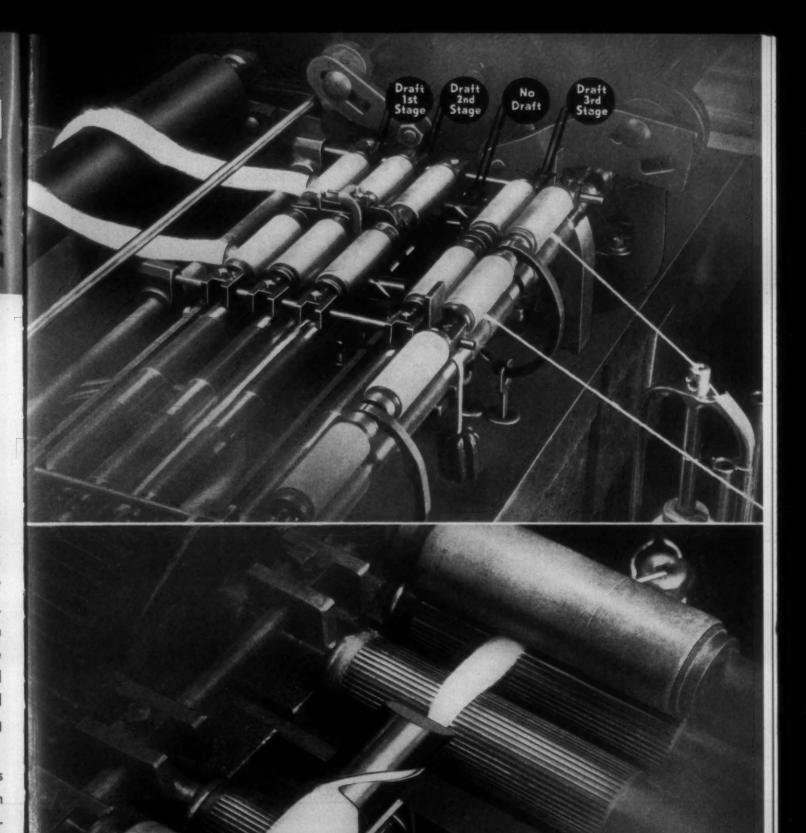
The Scroll Condenser is made of Bakelite which eliminates all static electricity.

The H & B Super-Draft Speeder is the result of several years of study in our experimental department. Further information on request.

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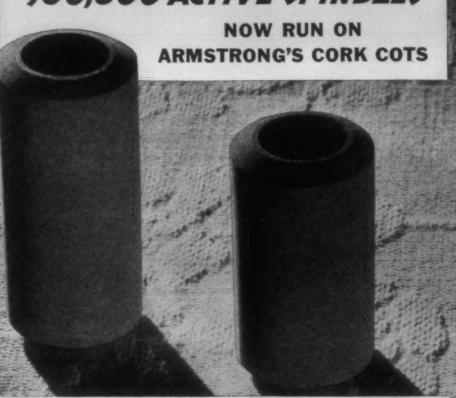


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ARMSTRONG'S EXTRA CUSHION SEAMLESS CORK COTS

ARMSTRONG HAS MADE CORK PRODUCTS SINCE 1860

# American Cotton Manufacturers Hold Annual Convention

VER five hundred members and guests of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association invaded the nation's capital and New Deal head-quarters to attend the forty-first annual convention of the Association, held at the Mayflower Hotel, May 13th and 14th. The two-day program, carried out with the pleasing precision that always characterizes the meetings of this group, was probably one of the most interesting and enjoyable on record.

#### **New Officers**

Officers for the ensuing year, elected at Friday's business session, are as follows:

R. E. Henry, Greenville, S. C., president, succeeding Donald Comer, Birmingham, Ala.; John H. Cheatham, Griffin, Ga., first vice-president; Kemp P. Lewis, Durham, N. C., second vice-president. W. M. McLaurine, Charlotte, N. C., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the Board of Governors were Fuller E. Callaway, LaGrange, Ga.; George P. Swift, Columbus, Ga.; W. N. Banks, Grantville, Ga.; Harvey W. Moore, Concord, N. C.; Luther Hodges, Spray, N. C.; Fred Symmes, Greenville, S. C., and W. H. Entwistle, Rockingham, N. C.

#### Thursday's Sessions

Features of Thursday morning's session included the annual report of the secretary, W. M. McLaurine, and addresses by Donald Comer, retiring president, Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, and E. A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Federation. Mr. Comer's address, which appears elsewhere in this issue, showed careful preparation and was heard with intense interest, particularly the portions

devoted to the long sought tariff on jute products and the purchase of cotton on a "net weight" basis. Approval of their president's stand on these two problems was voiced in resolutions passed by the members at Friday's session

Senator Bankhead's talk was devoted to the proposal of a voluntary domestic allotment plan for raw cotton which he saw as a step in the direction of closer co-operation between producer and manufacturer. Under his plan the government would purchase a year's supply of cotton at parity price to the farmer and hold it for deliv-

VER five hundred members and guests of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association invaded the nation's capital and New Deal headers to attend the forty-first annual convention of the value of the forty-first annual convention of the value of the va

Thursday afternoon's session was given to the report of the board chairman, Cason J. Callaway of LaGrange, Ga., and to addresses by David R. Coker, prominent agriculturist of Hartsville, S. C., and Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Mr. Coker told of the progress that is being made in improving the quality of cotton grown in the Carolinas and predicted that these States would soon be producing staple equal to the best Egyptian growth. Mr. Murchison's address is reproduced on succeeding pages.

#### **Annual Banquet**

Thursday's program was climaxed by an elaborate banquet that evening in the Chinese room of the May-

flower, at which Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, made the address. The surprise entertainment feature, a group of about forty girls and boys from the grammar schools at the Avondale Mills in Alabama, in a program of songs and dances, was thoroughly enjoyed as shown by the enthusiastic applause given each number. The little singers and dancers displayed remarkable training and talent and several of the guests declared it was by far the best amateur performance they had ever witnessed.



R. E. HENRY The New Presiden

#### Friday's Program

The speakers at the Friday morning session were O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, and the Association's attorney, and C. S. Ching, director

of industrial and public relations, U. S. Rubber Products Company. In his address Mr. Gardner denounced the singling out of the textile industry for proposed regulatory legislation, but predicted a further extension of Federal authority over all industry. Vigorous opposition to the passage of any Federal legislation for the regulation of hours, wages, and working conditions in the textile industry was voiced in resolutions offered by R. E. Henry and unanimously adopted at the Friday business session. Incidentally, Representative Ellenbogen, author of such

(Continued on Page 39)



## Address of President Donald Comer

Before American Cotton Manufacturers Association

THERE has been a constant effort on the part of many people for legislation requiring that cotton be sold net weight. This is to encourage the wrapping of our American cotton in cotton bagging. Today our cotton is wrapped in jute, six yards of jute, weighing approximately twelve pounds, for each bale. Six yards of suitable cotton bagging weigh only five pounds. If cotton is sold net weight it will establish the fact that the farmer is not selling the mills twelve pounds of wrapping instead of five pounds, and at the price of cotton.

The Cabinet Committee appointed by the President to investigate conditions in the textile industry in their report of July 29, 1935, said:

"Net weight trading offers a possible means of extending somewhat the use of cotton. The present practice of trading in cotton on a gross-weight basis appears to be uneconomic in that it results in the addition of unnecessary weight to the cotton bale. It is believed that this practice is one of the important obstacles to the use of cotton for bale covering and patches for wrapping cotton. Net-weight trading and standardized bale coverings would be in line with efficient merchandising practices and would remove one of the existing barriers to the use of cotton for bagging and patches. It is estimated that the covering of the American cotton crop with American bagging would require between 100,000 and 200,000 bales of cotton annually."

The Department of Agriculture favors it, and said:
1. "Cotton bagging may be manufactured from the lowest grades and staple lengths of cotton produced in the United States and can be manufactured from high grade waste."
2. "Cotton bagging as manufactured at present makes a very suitable covering for cotton bales."
3. "Decided economies in transportation and insurance cost would result from the use of lighter weight bagging."

And in the January, 1933, issue of Cotton magazine Mr. Dunhill Marsden said: "It may seem that in discussing an adequate tariff on jute and jute products and the marketing of cotton on net weight basis, two separate questions are involved. This is true but it is also true that jute bagging is the great influential factor in determining the attitude that the farmer assumes in thinking of these questions. An adequate tariff on jute products and selling cotton on a net weight basis will surely be advantageous to Southern farmers, because in its finality it means greatly increasing the use of American cotton, and that is the most evident fact in the needs of the South today."

In his desire for cheap covering for his cotton bales the cotton farmer left the tariff door open for jute, he didn't know that in time jute substituting for his cotton to the equivalent of more than one million and a half bales would crowd through the same open door. The answer seems so obvious-close the door and cover our cotton with cotton. But the jute lobby in the past has seemed to keep the truth sufficiently confused to prevent action. To wrap an annual crop of thirteen million bales of cotton in cotton would require 78,000,000 yards of cotton cloth and over 78,000,000 pounds of low grade cotton. A new use for our cotton-increased employment for our cotton looms. Our net weight committee was represented by Mr. Odenheimer of New Orleans at a meeting of the Farm Chemurgic Convention at LaFayette, Ala., last summer. Your President also attended this Conventionand on motion by Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture of Louisiana-this Convention went on record unanimously approving the net weight bill.

Congressman Fulmer is continuing to sponsor this legislation in the House of Representatives and he has stated from the floor of the House that the only interest opposed to it is the foreign jute interest. He quoted imports of jute and jute products as follows: 1892, 260,000,000 lbs.; 1900, 400,000,000 lbs.; 1910, 600,000,000 lbs.; and now over one billion pounds.

#### Tariff on Jute

Last year Mr. Edminster, Economic Analyst with the Department of State said in Birmingham: "The unvarnished truth concerning this whole agricultural import matter is that the bulk of agricultural products which can be produced in this country at less than a prohibitive cost, have long since been barred out of our markets by high tariffs. No one so far as I know seriously proposes that it should be otherwise."

C. A. Cobb, of the Department of Agriculture, in the *Progressive Farmer* in 1932, wrote an article headed, "Jute, An Enemy of Cotton," in which he stated: "All fibres are competitive."

Last August Senator Borah is quoted as telling farmers that prosperity would not return to this country before it reaches the farm and added: "The farmers' prosperity depends upon the maintenance of his exclusive right to the American market. Put the tariff up even if it amounts to an embargo in order to give the American farmer—up to the limit of his production—our home market, when the farmer will be prosperous and not until then." We

are not asking an embargo, only a fair protective tariff."

Mr. L. A. Taber, Master of the Grange, among his thirteen points, lists: "A tariff designed to safeguard American markets for American farmers."

Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, favors a tariff on jute and arranged for me to come before a sectional meeting of the directors of his Association to present the case. His Federation at its 18th Annual Convention at Pasadena, Calif., December 9, 1936, passed the following resolution:

"During such periods of time as curtailed market outlets force American farmers to restrict the production of farm products more than is necessary to be consistent with good farm practices, including the maintenance of a high degree of soil fertility, we urge that Federal laws and regulations restrict the importation from foreign countries of farm products to such point as is necessary to maintain the widest possible market for domestic farm products at fair price levels."

Since 1933 our cotton crops have been curtailed and our Government has had continually to protect the price by loans and other methods and during this time Senator Russell says that imports of jute increased from 517,000,000 pounds in 1933 to 716,000,000 pounds in 1935. He showed that as cotton goes up in this country, importation of this low wage product also increases. The New York Journal of Commerce on March 24, 1937, in speaking of the jute industry in India quoted from their own statement: "The position now is that all units of the industry will continue to expand and increase their output so as to take advantage of the demand which is still on the up-grade."

You say this has to do with the farmer. Yes, and we the spinners will keep everlastingly talking about it because we know that there cannot be, nor should be, any lasting prosperity for us except as a sharing with, or a result of, a prosperous farmer.

In Secretary Wallace's eleven-point plan for farm security he lists last "Industrial policies that encourage abundange for wage and salary workers and farmers." Every farm product in America is protected by tariff excepting the cotton grown from Virginia to Texas. To encourage growing long staple cotton in Arizona, California and New Mexico, we even put a prohibitive tariff of 7c a pound on Egyptian cotton. When I say protection, I mean protection not only against products in kind, but against substitutes. America will continue for some years, as in the past, to grow more cotton than we need and the world will continue to need some of our surplus cotton, but in decreasing amounts, and always increasingly in competition with the lower wage levels of Asia, Africa and South America. It is only natural that every friend of cotton should become more and more concerned over its protection in the home market. Cotton is competitive to some degree with every foreign fibre. Jute, in this country, has always been a formidable substitute and will become increasingly so with every effort of the Administration to lift the level of our cotton values.

Senator Russell of Georgia in the last Congress asked for a tariff on jute fairly protecting cotton. He called attention to the fact that jute was already substituting in this country for over one and a half million bales of cotton. Jute and cotton are absolutely competitive, as string, as containers, as wrappings. Jute substitutes for

cotton in these channels for just one reason—it is cheaper. It is grown in India by the poorest paid labor in the world—eight, ten and twelve cents per day. We used to import the raw jute and manufacture the cloth here—but the machinery has now been moved to India—and it is made there by the same cheap labor. Where there is a legitimate use for jute as such, let it come in—but let it pay a duty.

The Congressional Record carrying the debate on Senator Russell's bill is interesting. A New York Senator objects because his dairy constituents sack their feed in jute bags; but these same farmers have a tariff on butter and cheese. A Senator from the Middle West objects because his constituents sack their potatoes in jute bags—but they have a tariff on their potatoes and beet sugar. A Pacific Coast Senator objects because he has never seen cotton bags used to sack potatoes or wheat, but the Pacific Coast has a duty on lumber, wheat, fruit, wines and fish. All of these products Southern farmers buy.

A tariff on jute equalizing Indian wages with American—then Western and Northern farmers would sack their feed and grain in cotton. Cotton is our natural crop. We like to grow it, but cotton grown in Asia, Africa and South America is substituting for our American cotton more and more. We like to grow cotton, yes, and buy some of our bread and meat from Northern and Western farmers. Shall our cotton lands be turned to grains and pastures?

Dwindling foreign cotton shipments can be made up by increased home needs, and at parity prices. If we are content to grow cotton and buy bread and feed, certainly bread and feed farmers must sack with cotton. Friends of cotton cannot continue to accept this tariff injustice. Every farm product is protected in its home market except cotton. We have permitted too long a jute lobby here in Washington to confuse this issue. This lobby continues to be most potent. They capitalize and exploit every local prejudice and selfishness.

Which would we rather have, increased exports of 1½ million bales at the low world price or an increase of 1½ million bales for home use at American parity prices? Our attention is being directed to the export field while the jute lobby and the beneficiaries of cheap India jute "shushes us." I ask how long? We ask our export enthusiasts first to join with us in making fair treatment at home our prime concern. We want the farmer to save just as much of export markets as can be accomplished profit to him.

And another objection raised is that jute is not cotton. But when our postoffice asks for bids on either cotton or jute for string—they buy the jute because it is cheaper. The Southern Commissioners of Agriculture in dealing with the question of increasing imports of vegetable oils and butter fats did not ask for protection against butter fats, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, soy bean oil, peanut oil only—but against whale oil, sunflower, rape seed, parilla, sesame, palm and cocoanut oils, and "an import tax on all oils and fats directly or indirectly competitive with all oils and fats grown or produced on American farms—such tax to be a a level which will permit domestic producers to market their complete output in the domestic markets at prices which will cover fair domestic cost of production."

(Continued on Page 38)



## Annual Report of Secretary McLaurine

THE cotton textile calendar indicates that another year has passed and a new associational year is beginning. As Major Bowes, in his famous amateur hour says, "the wheel of fortune spins round and round and where it stops nobody knows."

It is the traditional part of the convention of this Association that the secretary shall delineate some of the duties that have absorbed the Association's time.

President Comer took the resolution passed at the Fortieth Convention as a platform of principles for his year's endeavors.

In order that you may have your mind refreshed, I now recapitulate them for you:

- 1. Compliance.
- 2. Co-operation with agriculturists.
- 3. An adequate tariff on jute and jute products.
- 4. Selling cotton net weight.
- Protection of American market from Japanese exports.

#### Compliance

On the subject of compliance, several meetings were held with the Policy Committee, the Board of Government and with the Executive Committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the officers of the various State Associations.

President Comer and a very large per cent of the industry were, and are, convinced that the 40-hour work week for labor, the 80-hour week for productive machinery, the minimum wage and the elimination of persons under 16 years of age from employment, are fundamental and vital principles for the industry to observe.

For this reason, a questionnaire was prepared and a survey of the industry was made to find out the facts. Among the facts developed are the following:

- (1) That an overwhelming per cent favored compliance with the principles.
- (2) That a few mills which termed themselves integrated units were complying in every detail except they operated a third shift.
- (3) That a few mills would not subscribe to any hourly or wage schedule.

Hard drives were made, in urging compliance but deviations drifted in for a while until they finally stopped and there was a voluntary return of many deviating mills

to compliance, and now a large majority of spindles observe the principles. It is our earnest belief at the present time that the few deviations are in the extension of the hours of the two shifts, of the operation of the third shift and not in wage rates.

Wage rates have been rather rigidly observed, except in a few poverty stricken plants. In fact, general wage increases have been made twice during the past year. It is also true that a few employees under 16 years of age have gone to work, but to my knowledge, there are not any at work in violation of any State statute. I would like to state that most mill managers look with disfavor upon these young workers, but often local and personal conditions make it seem almost necessary to employ them.

For your benefit, I would like to quote the latest figures, in my office, obtainable from U. S. Department of Labor. They are in the January issue, 1937.

#### Cotton Goods

						May, 1935	May, 1936
						%	%
Working	30	hrs.	or	less	S	26.4	5.5
- 11	31	22	to	40	hrs.	71.9	84.4
33	41	22	22	48	22	1.7	9.0
27	mo	re t	hai	1 48	8 hrs.	.0	1.1

Of course, the pressure was greater as the Fall of 1936 came around, and yet the equivalent third shift, as developed by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, shows only about 10 per cent.

In spite of pressure from selling agencies and customers for goods, we feel that the average mill man has done remarkably well in compliance.

The figures of the same magazine show that the cotton textile and rayon industries have the highest compliance record of any reported.

#### Cotton Goods

	Average Hourly Earnings				
	May, 1935	May, 1936			
	Cts.	Cts.			
40 hours or less	38	37			
More than 40 hours	38	340			

These figures are now one year old and are not modified by the two wage increases.

I have taken up time on this because it is so important as a controversial subject.

R. R. West, in discussing "The Decline in Mill Mar-

<sup>\*</sup>Report before American Cotton Manufacturers' Association Annual Convention in Washington, D. C., May 13th and 14th.

gins," at the last meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said:

"A candid analysis of the situation, which is familiar to all, discloses the disproportionate decline in mill margins was due to two factors, namely, the ever-present potential capacity and inclination of the industry to produce goods in excess of current demands, and, secondly, the ever-present opportunity for individual producers to manipulate their wage scales, enabling them in fact, or in hope, to undersell the market. The two factors nullified the opportunity of the Southern textile industry to reap the rewards which should have come from gaining ascendency in the cotton textile field. It must be said that these two factors remain with us and cry aloud for rational handling."

This subject of compliance may seem to some irrelevent now but it is not.

#### Cotton Grower and Cotton Manufacturer

On the next plank of the platform, that of a closer co-operation between the cotton manufacturers and the cotton growers, the following efforts have been made.

Each State, having an association, was encouraged to enact a program of better relationships, particularly in reference to the growing of better cotton and the establishment of some means whereby the farmer who does grow better staples shall secure a premium for it.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama all have working plans which have been summarized in a pamphlet and sent to the mills and press of the South.

In other States, individuals were asked to sponsor this movement. Contacts were made with all of the State Agricultural Colleges, the State Departments of Agriculture, the county agents and home demonstration agents, the Agricultural Department of the U. S. Government, various farm leaders, agencies and organizations and the farm press.

Literature on the subject was gathered and sent to these agencies. President Comer and various speakers have spoken at several gatherings of national and Southern note.

The officers of the State Cotton Manufacturers' Associations have co-operated splendidly, and while it is difficult to mention any specific results as outstanding, we feel that the efforts have been valuable and far-reaching in their influence.

We feel that the cotton farmer and the cotton manufacturers are closer together and will eventually find their problems are common and must be solved in mutual relationships

President Comer has also advocated home ownership by employees and has written and spoken many times on this subject, believing that security of person is fundamentla in security of home. He will discuss this in his address.

#### Net Weight

On the subject of selling cotton net weight as a means of improving the marketing and saleability of cotton, President Comer immediately appointed a committee to confer with Congressman Fulmer and others in having his bill or some effective bill enacted. The Department of Agriculture and its varying interests have demanded so much time from the Agricultural Committees that thus

far very little has been accomplished other than to try to build a background of information in the public mind which will support such a bill at the proper time.

Letters have been mailed out to the membership, to the Southern members in Congress, and, in December, a pamphlet on Net Weight was prepared and sent to all of the above and to the Southern press.

There is still much to be done because the farmer is rather conservative and dislikes changes in which he can not see an immediate and direct advantage. The selling of cotton on net weight basis is of great economic advantage to the cotton farmer, and yet, because the advantage is indirect, he is loathe to change and his political representatives in Congress will not dare move without the farmer's approval. Just as Andrew Johnson spent years on his homestead law and finally won, so may we have to keep building public sentiment until it finally cracks the craniums of Congress, that this is an agricultural bill and inures to the benefit of the farmer.

#### An Adequate Tariff On Jute and Jute Products

This is one of the stock resolutions of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and one of the most vital factors dulling the activities of the industry, the flow of jute and jute products into America usurping approximately 1,000,000 bales of cotton. President Comer appointed a committee to pursue this subject and so far no tangible results have been obtained due to the fact that Congress is not in any mood to take up tariff matters, those products on which there is no tariff are without the preview of the President.

On June 5th, Senator Russell of Georgia introduced an amendment to the general tax asking for a special tax on jute. He made a very excellent speech on the subject, but the amendment was easily killed because of a lack of support from the agricultural interests.

He mailed reprints of this speech out to Southern members in Congress, to the entire cotton textile industry, to the Southern press, to agricultural colleges, State Departments of Agriculture and to the county agents and others. We have been to Washington and discussed it with Senators and Congressmen and with leaders of the Administration, trying to build a demand for an adequate tariff.

At the present time, with the prevailing philosophy of international trade in the State Department, as well as the Department of Agriculture, the time does not seem propitious for such a tariff revision, and no one seems willing to open the tariff question.

We have only recently prepared a brief for the committee's use when it gets ready to act, or better, when Congress will give it an opportunity to act. This brief, while in places, is sketchy, is rather an anthology of reasons why such a tariff should be levied.

#### Japanese Imports

The subject of Japanese imports is one that is giving all branches of the textile industry much concern, and has occupied the minds of many during the past year. Much work has been done in Washington with the various departs of Government and even the President himself.

During the past year, the President raised the duties

(Continued on Page 38)

# The American-Japanese Agreement in Retrospect

#### By Claudius T. Murchison, President Cotton-Textile Institute

POR more than three months the provisions of the recent understanding between the American and Japanese textile industries have been a matter of record. But during the past few weeks certain questions have arisen from time to time as to the effect of the agreement regarding certain hypothetical situations which may arise in the future. Already, this morning, you have heard from Mr. Cason Callaway an able discussion having to do with the desirability of further negotiations to be consummated in the months which lie ahead. It is my own purpose to clarify the answers to five other questions which may be put as follows:

1. Why was the 1937 quota placed at a figure considerably larger than the quota for 1938?

2. What will be the probable effect, if any, upon the sales of raw cotton to Japan?

3. In connection with this agreement, will there be a problem having to do with transshipment of Japanese goods into the United States from the third and fourth countries, and from American possessions such as Hawaii and Porto Rico?

4. Can the plan represented by the present understanding be extended to commodities other than those in the textile field, and to countries other than Japan?

5. Should one result of the present agreement be to establish a better distribute system for the sale of Japanese quota goods in the United States?

As regards the first question, the reason why the 1937 quota was put at 155,000,000 yards is because that figure represents the unfilled orders for cotton goods already on the books of the Japanese on January 21st. Since our agreement in its very nature had to be voluntary and mutually satisfactory to the two industries, it was not reasonable to suppose that the Japanese should cancel a considerable portion of the orders which they had already booked. But the Japanese conceded that the situation existing in January, 1937, was unusual and reflected boom conditions prevailing at that time in the American cloth market. Consequently, they were willing to accept a considerably lower quota in 1938. During the latter year, therefore, the volume of Japanese imports will be reduced by at least one-third, and possibly more, if any portion of the 1938 quota is consumed during 1937.

The discussion of the effect of the agreement upon our raw cotton exports to Japan is justified only because of

the frequently expressed fears of our agricultural interests that any effort to regulate the import of Japanese textile goods might cause the Japanese to be more reluctant to purchase American cotton. As a matter of fact, the agreement itself makes no direct allusion to raw cotton. Moreover, neither the American industry nor the Japanese industry made any promises or commitments relating in any way to the future sales of American cotton to Japan. Whatever effect, therefore, the agreement may have on our cotton exports is purely intangible and psychological in character.

The thought has been frequently expressed that any action restricting the inflow of Japanese goods would reduce their ability to purchase American cotton. The present agreement does not have that effect because the quota figures agreed upon are not less, but, in fact, considerably more than any volume of textile business which the Japanese have previously had in the United States. Moreover, the ability of Japan to buy American cotton does not depend merely on her exports to this country. Her purchasing power in the American market grows out of the total of her export trade to all countries. It is true that in very recent years her sales to us have been greater than her purchases from us, but this is largely because of the relatively high price of cotton and the greatly reduced price of silk. If in the future the price of cotton should go down or the price of silk go up, the trade balance of Japan will again be restored.

One reason for Japan's desire to distribute her cotton purchases among several different countries is to avoid complete dependence upon any one country because such dependence in time of war or some other emergency might seriously cripple her major industry. This consideration suggests at once that Japan, like any other country, will wish to do the bulk of her purchasing from that nation whose manifestations of policy give the best assurance for continuation of peace and good will. Any development which serves to promote the maintenance of peace and good will between the United States and Japan will likewise assure the continuance of large cotton exports to Japan. It is undeniable that the recent amicable understanding between the industries of the two countries is important in that it has further cemented these ties of good will and friendship.

It is to be supposed that Japan, as would be the case with every other country, will naturally be influenced by comparative prices in her purchases of cotton. I use the word "price" in its broad sense which includes consideration of quality as well as dollar value. The cotton of the United States, India and Brazil in the main fall into three major types. For blending purposes the Japanese industry can use to advantage certain amounts of cotton from each country. However, the desired ratios are, within certain limits, subject to change as the price differentials

\*An address before the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., Thursday, May 13, 1937.

(Continued on Page 18)



A RECENT NEW ENGLAND INSTALLATION OF THE

## BARBER-COLMAN SYSTEM

SPOOLING and WARPING

In New England mills there have recently been a number of installations of the Barber-Colman System of Spooling and Warping, employing Automatic Spoolers and Super-Speed Warpers. The Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation at Chicopee Falls, Mass., is an outstanding example. This mill has 47,000 spindles and 1150 looms; its products include cheese cloth, tobacco cloths, surgical gauze, flannels, and specialties. Four other recent New England mill installations of the Barber-Colman System are listed at the right.

BARBER-COLMAN SYSTEM

OTHER RECENT NEW ENGLAND

WAUREGAN-QUINEBAUG MILLS, INC.

Wauregan Mill, Wauregan, Connecticut

PONEMAH MILLS,
Taftville, Connecticut

NASHUA MFG. CO., Nashua Mill, Nashua, New Hampshire

LOCKWOOD COMPANY, Waterville, Maine

BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY



It represents an unequalled investment and an unsurpassed experience in the card clothing industry.

The 3 stands for our three manufacturing plants in Fall River. Worcester and Philadelphia, all of which have flexibility for emergency requirements. They are your triple guarantee of an uninterrupted card clothing supply.

The 6 refers to our repair shops at Fall River, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta and Dallas. These strategic locations assure prompt reclothing of top flats and prompt rewiring of lickerins no matter where your mill is located.

The 7 enumerates the Ashworth distributing centers at Fall River, Worcester, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta and Dallas. Adequate stocks of Ashworth Products in standard constructions in all these cities facilitate prompt deliveries.

Pick 367, the lucky number, and get card clothing satisfaction.

#### ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

Woolen Div.: AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Fall River, Worcester, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Atlanta, Greenville

Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Texas

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton Wool, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for all Types of Nap-Special Furposes . Licksrin Wire and Garnet Wire . Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire . Lickerins Rewired and Top Flats Recolothed.



## The American-Japanese Agreement in Retrospect

(Continued from Page 16)

vary from year to year. In general, American cotton is of higher quality than that grown in India and Brazil. A higher price, which does nothing more than reflect the superior quality is, therefore, to be expected. However, any tendency toward a price premium which is abnormally high because of a program of restrictive crop control at home will naturally depress the volume of our cotton exports.

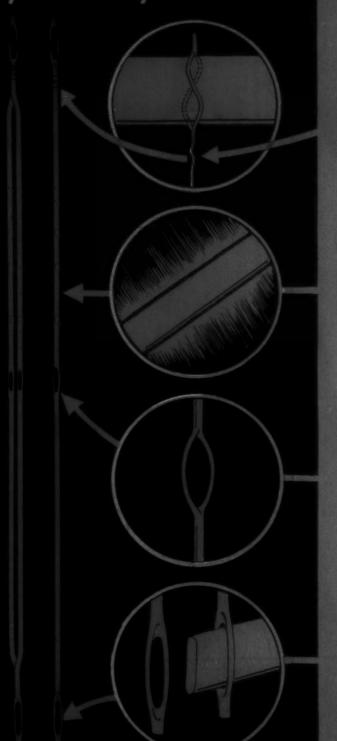
One purpose of our agreement was to prevent the necessity of discriminatory protective legislation against Japan. Had we not reached the voluntary agreement in the course of time discriminatory legislation would have been inevitable. Our Government, naturally, could not have applied against other countries those rates which would have been necessary for effective results in keeping out Japanese goods. Japan, therefore, would have had to be the subject of special legislation. If this had been the course of events, the farmers would have had good reason to fear the consequences, as they are related to our exports of raw cotton. But happily, such an outcome has been avoided. A discriminatory legislative program of protection would have created ill-will between the two countries and so produced retaliation and trade restriction. On the other hand, our program of voluntary understanding has enlarged positively international good will and so encouraged an expansion of those forms of trade between the two countries which are mutually profitable and desirable. The American textile mission in its discussions dealt with those same mill executives who are important buyers of American cotton.

During our final conference with the Japanese representatives in Osaka, Mr. Donald Comer placed the capstone on the discussions by addressing the Japanese on the subject of American cotton. The responses which they gave on that occasion justified the inference that our mission, serving the interests of the American manufacturing industry, had also been serving the interests of the American farmer.

In the administration of a quota one problem which always arises is how to prevent goods from coming in from third countries in such a way as to defeat the purpose of the quota. We had this difficulty in mind when we effected our understanding with the Japanese. The agreement specifically provides that Japanese goods imported into the United States from third and fourth countries shall be chargeable against the quota. The foreign trade statistics of the United States now classify all imports according to countries of origin, and in consequence, we shall have no difficulty in identifying Japanese goods which may come in by way of Panama or Havana or Vancouver. The question has also arisen as to whether goods coming in through Hawaii or Porto Rico would escape the quota limitation. I am assured that such will not be the case as our foreign trade statistics are of such a nature as to enable us to ascertain definitely whether, and in what value, Japanese goods are coming in from the two Island possessions of the United States. I do not anticipate any difficulty in ascertaining whether the future volume of Japanese imports will fall

(Continued from Page 36)

# Why They are Masterpieces



THE PATENTED AND EXCLUSIVE
"S" MARK

Signifies a "GENUINE" STEHEDCO product.

Protected by Patent No. 1970175.
The "S" Mark is located alternatingly below top and above bottom eye on the straight heddle and below top eye only on the Duplex type.

#### THE SUPER FINISH

A smooth, flawless finish. On that most troublesome of materials — Rayon — they work like a charm. Equally remarkable results are also achieved on all types of warp threads. This superlative finish is the result of 39 years of painstaking creative effort, devoted to the manufacturing of flat steel hoddles and Loom accessories only.

#### THE SPECIALIZED EYE

The STEHEDCO Heddle Eyes have been so scientifically shaped, turned, and polished as to permit absolutely free travel of the warp ends through the eyes. A real genuine finish only able to be procured by special designed precision machinery prevents the chafing, jagging or obstruction of the warp yarn.

## THE MATCHED-FIT HEDDLE ROD SLOT

Is carefully shaped to match perfectly the round edge of STEHEDCO heddle rods — no "square peg in round hole" constructions to handicap efficient performance.

The recommendations of our experienced Field Representatives may be of great value to you—allow them to present the facts when they next call on you.

QUALITY LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT

TRADE MARK

THE ORIGINAL FLAT STEEL

HEDDLES

THERE IS A SPECIFIC SIZE AND TYPE BEST SUITED FOR EVERY MATERIAL

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## What Stehedco Means to You-

#### EXPERIENCE-

Our experience gained during the

#### SOUND POLICIES-



Fair and sound financial policies, labor policies, expansion policies, distribution policies—all are worked out with greatest care in our organization to further make it the most dependable and staple source of loom harness supply you can find.

#### RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT-

instances of STEHEDCO leadership is in the research and development work that has been carried on from the very inception of this Company. New materials, designs, constructions, and methods are constantly being tried and tested for worthwhile improvements. The many patented features found in STEHEDCO Equipment are splendid proof of the original thought—the concentrated endeavor—and the success achieved.



Not content with producing better products, this Company has also sought to give more economical distribution and quicker service by building four large plants, and keeping exceptionally large stocks at each one. Branch Offices are located all over the world.



## CONSULTATION

A large staff of field repre

sentatives is maintained for you to consult with. They are all practical mill men who have specialized in "trouble shooting "-and whose contact with the problems of hundreds of different mills makes them "storchouses" of valuable information. Their unbiased and trustworthy advice obligates you in no way-feel free to place your loom harness problems before them.

## A Superior Line of Loom Harness Equipment



PITCH BAND REED

UNIVERSAL IDEAL FRAME

REPAIR HEDDLES No 60 LOCK SELVAGE HOOK HARNESS No. 90 BOLTED FOCK HOOK

ADJUSTING HOOK No

LOCK LOCK

IT PAYS TO STANDARDISE ON

QUALITY LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT

Providence, R. I.

Dallas, Texas

#### FLAT STEEL HEDDLES

Improve the quality of your cloth, reduce seconds and lower your costs by using the original and correctly constructed STEHEDCO Heddle. Non-chafing eyes scientifically designed— superior flexibility and finish. A com-plete assortment of heddles is at your disposal regardless of the line of fabrics you are producing. Broadsilk, Ribbon, Narrow Fabrics, Plush and Velvet, Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Rayon, Celo-phane, Straw, Tinsel, Asbestos, Wire-

#### REEDS

All-Metal, and Pitch Band Types. Mathematically and most accurately designed to suit the fabric. Flat or Oval dent wire, any desired count. Also Combs, Raiths and Special Reeds. Perfectly rolled Reed Wire.

#### FRAMES

Built for durability, speed and construction of loom, weight and length of heddles. Many patented features that increase their utility and effi-ciency. Exceptionally strong and rigid; they will not warp, or bow, and are not affected by vibrations.

#### DROP WIRES

For both electrical and mechanical warp stop motions. Top-notch quality in finish, material and workmanship.

#### SELVAGE HARNESS

The perfectly flexible movement to the harness, constant alignment, and end guides always in proper position as-sure a perfect selvage—the hallmark of a perfect fabric. Light in weight— quickly attached or detached.

#### ALSO

Harness Adjusters, Lock and Slide Hooks, Lancettes, Pile Wires, Lingoes, Creel Tension Weights, Self-Adjusting Warp Tensions, Entering Hooks, Warp Stop Motions, Temple Rolls. Repair Heddles are made for practically all standard sizes and makes.

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#### Carolina Yarn Association Meets

The annual spring business meeting of the Carolina Yarn Association was held Monday, May 10th, at the Greensboro Country Club with 32 member firms being represented.

In the afternoon an 18-hole golf tournament was held and prizes were awarded as follows:

1st low net-Fred Lemmond.

Low gross-Sam Diggle.

2nd low net-Truman Welling.

3rd low net-John Sherrill.

4th low net-Jim McDowell.

Two prizes were given for attendance, these being won by Penhy Wilson and Fred Lemmond.



Nettleton P. Murphy



J. P. Rickman

Dinner was served at 7:30, followed by the regular business meeting, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: Nettleton P. Murphy, Oscar Heineman Corp., Greensboro, N. C., president; S. L. Diggle, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Charlotte, N. C., vice-president; J. P. Rickman, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Greensboro, N. C., secretary; James McDowell, Hemphill Co., High Point, N. C., treasurer.

The officers last year were as follows: J. R. Morton, Tubize-Chatillon Corp., Greensboro, N. C., president; S. L. Diggle, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Charlotte, N. C., vice-president; Nettleton P. Murphy, Oscar Heineman Corp., Greensboro, N. C., secretary; Henry Lineberger, Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Belmont, N. C., treasurer.

At the meeting it was decided to have the fall tournament again at Pinehurst, N. C., on Friday and Saturday, October 29th and 30th.

#### Western Franklin Process Co. Sells Plants

In order to provide more and better facilities for package dyed cotton yarns, the Western Franklin Process Company has sold its rayon converting equipment to the Caron Spinning Company, and Morgan Dyeing & Bleaching Co., Rochelle, Ill.

All orders for rayon previously directed to the Western Franklin Process Company should be referred to the above. All formulas, details, records, etc., have been transferred.

Henceforth the plant of the Western Franklin Process Company will operate as a package dye cotton plant exclusively.

# John P. Maguire & Company Factors

- ¶ Supervision of credits and finance is a highly specialized function in which we can be of service to you.
- ¶ We check credits, assume credit losses, and advance in cash, the net amount of shipments as made.

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Patent No. 1993531 March 5, 1935

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## Master Mechanics' School

A three-day school for master mechanics, including those who aspire to be master mechanics in the future, will be sponsored by the Textile Bulletin and will be held at Charlotte, N. C., on June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1937.

The object of the school is to make technical information available to many young men who are now working in the machine shops or repair departments of Southern cotton mills or knitting mills.

Additional information about the Master Mechanics' School and its objectives will be found upon the editorial page of this issue.

A tuition charge of \$3.00 will be made for the three days' instruction and for those who can only attend one day the charge will be \$1.25. While the Master Mechanics' School is intended primarily for young men, there will be no objection to enrollment of the older master mechanics or of superintendents of mills and most of them will find that their attendance will be justified.

The program, subject to some changes in courses of instruction, will be as follows:

#### Program of School for Master Mechanics

(Under auspices of The Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.)

June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1937

(Rooms of Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C.) Tuition for 3 days \$3.00. For a single day \$1.25.

#### Tuesday, June 8th

9:30 A. M.—Instruction under the direction of E. A. Terrell, of Terrell Machine Company, Charlotte, N. C.

#### Subjects:

- Instruction in computing circumference of circles and area of circles, rectangles and triangles.
- (2) Instruction in more advanced calculations such as speeds of shafts, length of belts, etc.
- Instruction in design and calculations of gearing.
- (4) Explanation of machine tools, tool steel and processes.

12:30 P. M.-Adjourn.

1:00 P. M.—Attend Rotary Club luncheon (lunch 60c) and hear address upon "Air Conditioning in Textile Mile."

2:30 P. M.—Charlotte Engineers Club sponsors two-hour session.

#### Subjects:

- (1) Types and construction of steam boilers.
- (2) Types and construction of steam engines.
- (3) Steam turbines.

4:30 P. M.-Adjourn.

Extra and Optional:

7:00 to 9:30 P. M.—Mechanical Drawing instruction under direction of Prof. O. P. Littrell, of Tech High School, Charlotte, N. C. (Facilities for furnishing drawing instruments will be limited. Those who can borrow drawing instruments should bring them.)

- (1) Instruction in handling of drawing instruments.
- (2) Practice in making line drawings.

#### Wednesday, June 9th

9:30 A. M.—Instruction under the direction of L. L. Vaughan, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

#### Subjects:

- (1) Discussion of types of coal.
- Explanation of ultimate and proximate analysis of coal.
- (3) Relations between heating value of coal and steam generation.
- (4) Methods of hand firing for best results.
- (5) Discussion of stokers.

12:30 P. M.Adjourn.

1:00 P. M.—Address on "Mill Lighting" by Roy Palmer, of Duke Power Company. (Will be at a luncheon; price of lunch 60c.)

2:30 P. M.—Instruction under the direction of L. L. Vaughan, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

#### Subjects:

- (1) The discussion of flue gas and its analysis.
- (2) Relation of flue gas analysis to heat waste.
- (3) Steam losses through radiation and leaks.
- (4) The use of exhaust steam for heating.
- (5) Discussion of steam recording instruments and their value.

4:30 P. M.-Adjourn.

#### Extra and Optional:

7:00 to 9:30 P. M.—Mechanical Drawing instruction under direction of Prof. O. P. Littrell, of Tech High School, Charlotte, N. C. (Facilities for furnishing drawing instruments will be limited. Those who can borrow drawing instruments should bring them.)

- (1) Practice in making drawings and tracings.
- (2) Instruction in reading blueprints.

#### Thursday, June 10th

9:30 A. M.—Under direction of Marshall Lake, of Duke Power Company.

#### Subjects:

 "Textile Mill Wiring," by H. C. Swannell, J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C.

- (2) "Maintenance of Motors and Control," by B. L. Cathey, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- (3) "Maintenance of Mill Transformers," by H. B. Wolf, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N.C.
- (4) "Recording Electric Meters," by A. C. Morrison, Duke Power Company, Charlotte, N. C.

12:30 P. M.-Adjourn.

1:00 P. M.—Engineering lecture at a luncheon. (Price of lunch 60c.)

2:30 P. M.-Under direction of Marshall Lake, of Duke Power Company.

#### Subjects:

- (1) "Motors and Control, including the Magic Eye, with Special Applications in the Textile Industry," by R. H. Jackson, General Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga. This talk will include motion pic-
- (2) A discussion by the students of the subjects presented during the sessions of the Master Mechanics' School.

4:25 P. M.—Presentation of graduation certificates to those who have attended all sessions. (Attendance at night sessions on instruction in mechanical drawing or at luncheon addresses will not be required for graduation certificate.)

4:30-Final adjournment.

Rooms-The Selwyn Hotel of Charlotte will make a rate of \$1.00 per night for rooms without bath or \$1.25 per night for room with bath. Four persons will be placed in a large room. This arrangement has been made for American Legion and other conventions and found

We now believe that, for purposes of efficient instruction, it will be best to limit the students of the Master Mechanics' School to about 100, and, if that is done, we will admit those who first file with us their intention of attending.

> \_, 1937 May

Textile Bulletin,

Those named below expect to attend the Master Mechanics' School in Charlotte on June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1937.

Name

Mill

Town

Name

Mill

Town

No other Factory Closet has this advantage!

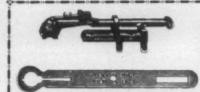


**VOGEL** Number Five Closets, noted for their economy and durability, can be made semi-frost proof by using the VOCEL Number One frost proof valve. This is a great advantage in mills and factories where fires are banked over week-ends or for a few days at a time. A sudden cold snap will not damage the closets in your plant.

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Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Olling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

Send for samples DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO. Bristol, R. I

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## Among Those Attending the A. C. M. A. Convention

\_A\_

Walter Adler, Daily News Record; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Anderson, Pacolet Mfg. Co.; Johnfritz Achelis, Commercial Factors Corp.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen, Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Assn.; Graham H. Anthony, Veeder-Root, Inc.; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Ashworth, Jr., Ashworth Bros., Inc.; R. E. Anderson, Jr., Weil, McKey Pearson & Co.; W. A. Augustine, Natl. Shawmut Bank of Boston; F. C. Alexander, General Electric Co.; B. A. Alford, Cluett Peabody & Co., Inc.; W. G. Ashmore, Textile World; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Werner, Viscose Co.; Miss Edna Austin, Robert & Co.; Dana H. Alexander, Clinton Co.; J. C. Alexander, Spartanburg, S. C.

\_R\_

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Butterworth, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.; W. Ray Bell, Assn. of Cotton Textile Merchants; A. D. Banon, Joanna Cotton Mills; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Barnwell, Lockwood Greene & Co.; Hyman L. Battle, Rocky Mount Mills; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Bunch, Statesville Cotton Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Brewster, Deering Milliken & Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Agnew H. Bahnson, Arista & Washington Mills; F. H. Bryant; S. A. L. Ry.; J. Dwight Barbour, Bartex Spinning Co.; H. L. Bailey, West Point Mig. Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Karl Bishopric, Spray Cotton Mills; Mrs. B. L. Brantley, Gastonia, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Bowe, Southeastern Cottons, Inc.; W. C. Bennett, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.; R. E. Benson, Jr., Woodward Baldwin Co.; Mildred G. Barnwell, Southern Combed Yarn Spinners; A. S. Bidell, J. E. Sirrine & Co.; Wilson M. Brown, State Planters Bank & Trust Co.; F. E. Banfield, Jr. and wife, Whitin Machine Works; Mr. and Mrs. Bascom Blackwelder, A. A. Shuford Mill Co.; Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Both, O'Neill Bros.; E. Howard Bennett, American Wool & Cotton Reporter; Wm. N. Banks, Grantville Mills; C. C. Waldwin, Jr., and wife, Woodward Baldwin & Co.; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Brown, Turner Halsley Co.

-C-

C. S. Ching, U. S. Rubber Co.; W. J. Carter; Jarvis Cromwell, Wiliam Iselin & Co.; Jack Crist, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. David Cocker: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Comer, Avondale Mills; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Colby, Pacific Mills; Carl R. Cunningham and wife, Traffic Dept.; S. P. Cooper, D. Y. Cooper and D. M. Cooper, Henderson and Harriet Cotton Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Robt. H. Chapman, Riverdale Mills; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cramer, Jr., Cramerton Mills; E. T. Cooper, Union Trust Co. of Maryland; John C. Cook, Cotton; W. W. Crews, Avondale Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Chapman, Jr., Inman and Riverdale Mills; R. T. Cheatham, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; W. B. Cole, Hannah Pickett Mills; Miss Ruth Chalmers; Miss Agnes S. Cronin; Hugh Comer and wife, Avondale Mills; C. M. Carr, American Enka Corp.; Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Craven, Columbia Mfg. Co.; J. P. Coleman, Bankers Trust Co.; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Coker, Sonoco Products Co.; F. C. Cheney, Seaboard Air Line Ry.; Mr. and Mrs. M. D. C. Crawford, Fairchild Publications; Julian T. Chase, National Aniline & Chemical Co.; Mr. and Mrs. David Clark, Textile Bulletin; Sidney Cohn, Industrial Yarn Corp.; Stephen M. Cohn, Industrial Yarn Corp; Allan Traver, Franklin Process Co.; Elroy Curtis, Southeastern Cottons, Inc.; James J. Cook, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Howard E. Coffin, Southeastern Cottons, Inc.; James J. Cook, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Howard E. Coffin, Southeastern Cottons, Inc.; Herbert A. Currier, Assn. of Cotton Yarn Distributors; E. F. Curtiss, Journal of Commerce; Mr. and Mrs. Graham Clark, Tarriff Commission; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Clark, The Randolph Mills, Inc.; Herman Cone, Proximity Mfg. Co.; D. P. O'Connor, Penick & Ford, Ltd. Inc.; John W. Clark, The Randolph Mills, Inc.; Herman Cone, Proximity Mfg. Co.; D. P. O'Connor, Penick & Ford, Ltd. Inc.; John W. Clark, The Randolph Mills, Inc.; Herman Cone, Proximity Mfg. Co.; D. P. O'Connor, Penick & Ford, Ltd. Inc.; John W. Clark, The Randolph Mills, Inc.; Herman Cone, Proximity Mfg. Co.; D. P. O'Connor, Penick & Ford, Ltd.

\_D\_

J. D. Dawson, Seaboard Air. Line Ry.; John C. Davis, State-Planters Bank & Trust Co.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Allison Davant, Weil Bros.; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dalton, Viscose Co.; Alex R. Davis. Saco-Lowell Shops; Mr. and Mrs. J. Holman Davis, Spofford Mills, Inc.; John V. Denson, West Point Mfg. Co.; R. I. Dalton and wife, Whitin Machine Works; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Denning, J. H. Lane & Co., Inc.; T. C. Davis, Stein, Hall & Co., Inc.; T. R. Durham, Secy. Southern Hosiery Mfrs. Assn.; Saul F. Dribben, Cone Export & Commission Co.; Ingram Dickinson, Southern Belting Co.; R. C. Durham, Robert & Co.; B. Gwynn Dent; Magruder Dent, Joshua L. Baily & Co.

-E-

Charles K. Everett, Cotton Textile Institute; Arthur L. Emery, Brookside Mills; W. A. Enloe and wife, Florence Cotton Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Entwistle, Entwistle Mfg. Co.; C. Ralph Ewing, Central Franklin Process Co.; Thomas W. Estes, J. P. Stevens & Co.; C. L. Emerson, Robert & Co.; J. A. Erickson, Natl. Shawmut Bank.

F\_

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Fitzsimmons, Cotton Textile Institute; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Friday, Cocker Mach. & Foundry Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Fuller, Tallapoosa Mills; J. H. Foster, Roswell Mills, Geo. D. Flynn, Jr., Amoskeog Industries, Inc.; A. G. Furman, Jr., Alester G. Furman Co.; R. H. Freeman, Newnan Cotton Mills; Russell T. Fisher, National Assn. of Cotton Mfrs.; Brady H. Fulton, Hesslein Co., New York; T. M. Forbes, Cot. Mfrs. Assn. of Ga.; Geo. M. Feaker, National City Bank.

-G-

James A. Greer, American Wool & Cotton Reporter; Alston H. Garside, New York Cotton Exchange; S. M. Gamble, Standard Coosa Thatcher Co.; J. T. Greene, Geo. H. McFadden & Bros.; Grady Gilbert, Clinton Co.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Green, Santee Mills.

-H-

S. P. Hutchinson, Jr., General Coal Co.; W. P. Hickey, S. A. L. Ry.; R. M. Hanes, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Harding, Jr., Meinhard Greeff & Co., Inc.; T. Holt Haywood, Bliss Fabyan & Co., Inc.; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Howard, Miss Evelyn Hagler, Veeder-Root, Inc.; W. W. Harris, Joanna Cotton Mills; Geo. W. Henderson, Commercial Factors Corp.; J. H. Hallman, Commercial Factors Corp.; Don S. Holt, Tavora Míg. Co.; R. F. Howell, Cotton-Textile Institute; D. W. Hunter, Arcade Cotton Mills; S. M. Hamill, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; Luther H. Hodges, Marshall Field & Co.; W. S. Henery, Santee Mills; Miss Evelyn Henery, Orangeburg, S. C.; C. B. Howard, E. J. Schwoback & Co.; E. J. Heitzeberg, Alabama Mills Co.; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hallett, Kendall Mills... W. E. Holt, Wennonah Cotton Mills Co.; G. E. Huggins, Henrietta Mills; Wm. Hill, Pepperell Míg. Co.; Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Halstead, Cotton-Textile Institute; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hayes, Pacific Mills; W. H. Harriss, Cluett Peabody & Co.; H. Z. Comer, C. A. Meister Co., Inc.; R. E. Henry, Dunean Mills; M. B. Hall, Guaranty Trust Co.; J. E. Harty, Geo. N. McFadden Bros.; G. S. Harris, Springs Cotton Mills; Walter Hogg, Texas Mfrs. Assn.

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-K-

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-Mc-

J. B. McCullough, Franklin Process Co.; John McKey, Weil McKey Pearson & Co.; W. T. McLeod, McLeod Companies; Mr. (Continued on Page 34-A)



# from 4 x 1 Automatic to Pick and Pick in 15 minutes

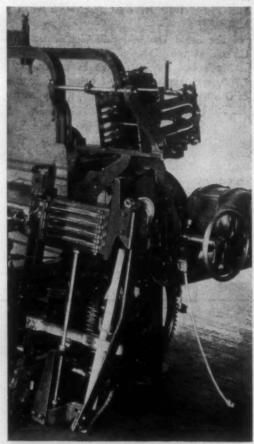
The Convertible Loom is typical of the new developments C & K is making in all branches of weaving . . . opening new avenues for design — new opportunities for profit.

The particular interest shown the Convertible at Greenville clearly indicates that mill men are recognizing the necessity of matching rising costs with new, flexible equipment.

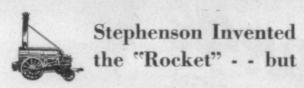
Prepare now for what you know is ahead. Whether you weave Cottons, Rayons, Silks, or Woolens—we have new looms that will weave them faster and better.

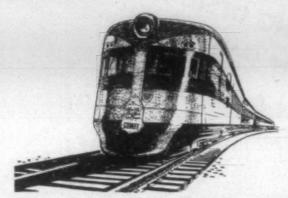
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Allentown Philadelphia WORCESTER, MASS. Charlotte, No. Carolina CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R.I.



Loom converted to operate as a 4 x 4 box loom. A four-cell box and connections have replaced the single-cell automatic box and related parts. The magazine has been swung to its inoperative position.





## COLLECTIVE THINKING Invented the "Comet"

Stephenson, inventor of the "Rocket" with a speed of only a few miles an hour, has been immortalized because he ushered in a new era of transportation. From the standpoint of performance the modern streamlined train traveling a mile a minute or better is a much greater achievement, but we hear nothing of its inventor; and with good reason, for this modern invention is a product of COLLECTIVE THINKING,—the meeting of many different types of minds with one common objective.

Give collective thinking free rein and it can speed up improvement in the sizing and finishing of textiles. It is available even to the smallest plant or department through A-H Consultation Service. This service is rendered free of charge by a staff of specially trained chemists assisted by a completely equipped, modern laboratory and a company experience of 122 years.

Tell your sizing, printing or finishing problem to our local representative or write us at Providence.





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Sizing and Finishing Gums and Compounds . Soluble Gums . Soft-eners . Soluble Oils . Tallow . Waxes . Soaps . Flour . Dextrines . Starches . Pigment Colors and Lakes . Ammonia . Acids . Blue Vitriol . Borax . Bichromate of Soda . Bichromate of Potash . Liquid Chlorine . Chlorine of Lime . Caustic Soda (solid or flaked).

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#### **New Loom Battery Filler Patent**

A textile patent relating to looms was recently granted to William A. Smith of Greenville, S. C., and now of Spindale, N. C. It has means for feeding the bobbins to the battery of a loom and placing the bobbins in the battery, then finding the ends on the bobbins and securing the ends in position until the bobbins are transferred one at a time to the shuttle. This enables one operator to attend to many more looms than at present where the bobbins are placed by hand in the battery.

#### S. C. Mill Men To Hold Annual Convention June 4th-5th

The annual convention of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held at High Hampton, N. C., June 4th and 5th, it was made known recently.

The program is now in process of formation, and is expected to be released in the near future.

S. M. Beattie, head of Piedmont and Victor Monaghan Mills, is president of the South Carolina Association, a position he has held for four or five years. R. E. Henry, of Dunean, is first vice-president, and Wm. P. Jacobs is secretary-treasurer.

#### Clinton Silk Plant Bought By Greenville Man

Property of the Stutz Hadfield Silk Corporation of Clinton, S. C., sold at public auction May 18th by order of Angus H. McCauley, special referee in bankruptcy, brought \$17,700, with the plant itself being bid in by Sam Lovitt of Greenville, S. C., for \$11,500, it was learned from D. E. Tribble, trustee in bankruptcy.

The property purchased by Mr. Lovitt included the mill building and three acres of land.

Mill machinery, including 72 48-inch looms, warpers, winders, and all auxiliary equipment, was bid in by R. W. Wade, of Clinton, as attorney, for \$2,500.

The corporation filed petition of bankruptcy last fall with the Western District U. S. Clerk of Court.

#### **NOPCO Earnings Show Spurt**

A rise of more than 33 cents per share in the earnings of the National Oil Products Company of Harrison, N. J., for the first quarter of 1937 as compared to the same period last year was indicated by Charles P. Gulick, president, in a statement after the April meeting of the board of directors.

In a statement, Mr. Gulick said: "Not only have sales been well above any previous first quarter, but subject to confirmation by our auditors, who will complete their work within a few days, indications are that net earnings after proper reserves, will be well above 90 cents per share as against 57 cents per share in the same period last year."

The National Oil Products Company, with main offices and laboratories in Harrison, has other offices and plants in Cedartown, Ga., Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.



# A NEW STACK

Symbol of
Greater NOPCO Service
to the Southern
Textile Industry

**F** OR years the National Oil Products Company has maintained rigid policies of chemical research, integrity of manufacture and individual customer service. These policies, combined with extensive railway sidings, tidewater docks and other facilities at its Harrison, N. J., plant, have benefited the entire textile industry.

Now, with the opening of its new plant at Cedartown, Ga., producing highly developed and tested products for textile processing, NOPCO extends to Southern mills a complete, centrally located manufacturing unit with its own railway spur and other features.

The Cedartown plant includes one building used exclusively for research and control laboratories, staffed by local chemists who understand Southern textile problems and who work for their solution in conjunction with the laboratories at Harrison. These new laboratories are at your disposal without obligation.

General offices are maintained at Cedartown which give you closer and more effective contact with NOPCO.

Closer contact, too, is now extended to raw materials, not only from foreign markets via Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, but for various vegetable oils of purely Southern origin.

You are welcome to visit our new plant at any time, and to inspect our laboratories and the production of oils for every textile purpose.

## NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO.

HARRISON, N. J.
BOSTON CHICAGO CEDARTOWN, GA. SAN FRANCISCO



## Personal News

Geo. O. Johnson, formerly at the Sycamore, Ala., plant of Avondale Mills, has been promoted to superintendent of the Mary Ann plant of Avondale Mills, Stevenson, Ala.

Earl M. Hodel, who for the past twelve years has held the position of superintendent of the North Star Woolen Mill Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has become associated with the Chatham Manufacturing Company in a similar capacity.

#### D. B. Griffin Appointed To Jacobs Sales Staff

W. Irving Bullard, of Charlotte, N. C., president of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company of Danielson, Conn., and Johnson City, Tenn., announces the appointment of Dan B. Griffin to his sales staff. Mr. Griffin was

an honor graduate of Davidson College in the class of '36, where he was conspicuous in college activities. In June of 1936 he was employed as a salesman for the Diamond Match Company with headquarters in San Antonio, Texas, and while with this company consistently ranked among the first six of the 18 salesmen in the New Orleans division.

An ambitious, attractive young man with a successful college career and a year's sales experience behind him,

he should prove a valuable addition to the Jacobs Company. He is a nephew of Rev. and Mrs. Willis G. Clark of St. Peters Episcopal Church of Charlotte.

Mr. Griffin is now in Johnson City, Tenn., learning about the woodworking branch of the Jacobs Company, and later will be transferred to the main office in Danielson, Conn., for a similar training in the manufacture of canvas and leather loom supplies. Eventually he will be located at Johnson City and travel among the textile mills of the South.

CLINTONHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

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Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

Donald Comer, president and treasurer of the Avondale Mills, has been appointed an official delegate from Alabama to attend the National Recreation Congress in Atlantic City on May 17th-21st by Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama.

Ed. W. Edwards, who has been superintendent of a number of cotton mills in North and South Carolina, is now with the Spartan Sizing Compound Company, and will travel the Southern States. He is making his home in Concord, N. C., at present.

#### Herbert Booth With Bancroft Belting Co.

Herbert Booth has been added to the sales staff of Bancroft Belting Company, and will cover the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, it was announced this week by F. W. Bancroft, president of the company.

Mr. Booth is well known to the trade, having been selling to textile mills for a number of years.

#### Higginbotham Joins Staley Sales Force

Wm. H. Randolph, Jr., Southern manager of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, has announced the appointment of John T. Higg nbotham as sales representative for the company.

Mr. Higginbotham went to work on October 15, 1923, as secretary to Wm. S. Freeman, who at that time was treasurer and general manager of the Wehadka Yarn Mills, and Opelika Manufacturing Company. He was promoted to assistant treasurer of Wehadka Yarn Mills in 1928, being elected secretary and treasurer of this mill in the Fall of 1928 after Mr. Freeman's death. Mr. Higginbothem held this position until the mill closed temporarily in January, 1933.

For the past year and a half he has represented the D. & S. Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C., and the Carolina Supply Company of Greenville, S. C., covering the States of Georgia and Alabama.

#### Coming Textile Events

MAY 31 - June 5

National Cotton Week. Seventh Annual Observance

JUNE 3-4

Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia 37th annual meeting, at the Cloister Hotel, Sea Island, Ga.

JUNE 4-5

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, annual convention at High Hampton, N. C.

JUNE 10

Southern Textile Association Associate Members Banquet at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., at 8:00 P. M.

June 11-12

Southern Textile Association annual meeting, at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

JUNE 25-26

Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, summer outing at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.



#### Says a LARGE COTTON YARN CONVERTER

Spinners prefer Foster cone winders because of their economical operation and because Foster Winding breaks down sales resistance.

Knitters prefer Foster cotton cones because their UNI-FORM DENSITY and precise wind assures uniform and economical knitting.

The new Model 102 Foster winder still further improves Foster economy and Foster quality. It increases production 100% and reduces labor cost 1/3 as compared with older machines. The drum



FOSTER MODEL 102 wind makes possible a uniform yarn speed.

This uniform speed, assisted by proper tension and pressure devices, makes possible a controlled density most suitable for the purpose.

YOUR REPUTATION
Winding Makes It
or Breaks It.

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY Westfield, Mass.

Standard for the Knitting Drade

#### To Appear in Opposition To Ellenbogen Bill

Congressman Keller, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the Ellenbogen Bill, stated recently that the following would be heard in opposition to the bill: Arthur J. Besse, president of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers; Claudius T. Murchison, of the Cotton-Textile Institute; Don P. Johnston, Royal Cotton Mill Company, Wake Forest, N. C.; Ward Cheney, president of Cheney Bros., New York; J. W. Mickerson, of Chenev Bros.; L. H. Mason, of the S. & M. Dye Works, Inc., Philadelphia; Earl Constantine, president of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, New York; John W. Snowden, president of Miller & Stead, Philadelphia; J. E. Cullen, Southern Pile Fabric Company, Greenville, S. C.; Roy A. Cheney, of the Underwear Institute, New York; and W. N. Banks, Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Grantville, Ga.

#### Robert Leeson Promoted

Robert Leeson, sales manager of Universal Winding Company, was elected to the office of president by vote of the board of directors at a meeting held April 26, 1937. His father, Robert A. Leeson, who has been president of the company for a great many years, was elected chairman of the board.

#### **Granted Patents**

Charles W. Moseley and John F. Lewis, both of Charlotte, N. C., have been granted a patent on a stop motion for spinning frames in which the machine is stopped prior to doffing, while the ring rail is on its downpath. R. H. Bouligny Company of Charlotte has been assigned the patent.

A patent of interest to hosiery manufacturers was recently granted to R. C. Anderson of Charlotte, who is president of Carolina Dyeing & Winding, Inc., of Mount Holly, N. C. This patent covers the knitting of a stocking from a yarn which is composed of a cotton strand and an acetate strand. Before the acetate strand is twisted with the cotton strand, it is subjected to an operation whereby intermittently spaced sections are saponified, the saponified sections being of a greater length than one-half the distance around a stocking of a given size, so that when the knitted stocking is cross-dyed a striped effect will appear in the stocking.

Another textile patent relating to looms was recently granted to William A. Smith of Greenville, S. C., and now of Spindale, N. C. It has means for feeding the bobbins to the battery of a loom and placing the bobbins in the battery, then finding the ends on the bobbins and securing the ends in position until the bobbins are transferred, one at a time, to the shuttle. This enables one operator to attend to many more looms than at present, where the bobbins are placed by hand in the battery.

#### AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP.

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Charlotte, N. C.

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# Introducing the latest improvements in CASABLANCAS LONG DRAFTING

and other developments in SPINNING and CARD-ROOM machinery

Quick Delivery and erection of any order



Information and estimates on request

THE ORIGINAL CASABLANCAS LONG DRAFT SYSTEM WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS



capable craftsmen.

Tuffer inspectors with eyes like eagles look at 56 million points of card clothing wire every day. That's why points are always uniform and give you efficient and unvarying carding. From foundation to final inspection Tuffer Card Clothing is in the hands of conscientious and

A mill man in the South says, "When we put Tuffer Clothing on a card our troubles are over for a long time."

Let Tuffer prove its merits in your mill the next time you need clothing.

### HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: WORCESTER, MASS.
Southern Plant: 244 Forsythe St., Atlanta
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Products: Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards — Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets, Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants — Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant — Midgley Patented Hand Stripping Cards, Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards and Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles

## TEXTILE BULLETIN

#### Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

#### CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Eastern Office: 434 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

David Clark .		- P	residen	t and	Managi	ing Editor
Junius M. Smith		Vice-Pro	esident	and	Business	Manager
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#### SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance			\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union			4.00
Single Copies - · ·			- 10

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#### Sold His Employees Down The River

Most Southern planters, of pre-civil war days, not only treated their slaves kindly but had a contempt for the man who mistreated his black people or who when financial distress came upon him would preserve his own comfort by selling them "down the river," knowing that it usually meant that they would spend the rest of their lives under intolerable conditions and in suffering. Many planters faced financial distress and sometimes actual hunger rather than sell their slaves "down the river" and risk their falling into the hands of men who would mistreat them.

Cotton mill operatives are not slaves, in any sense, but the interest of the average Southern mill manager in his employees is somewhat the same as the interest of the Southern planter in the lives of the people who were in his charge.

D. K. McColl as president of the Marlboro Mills, McColl and Bennettsville, S. C., was, in our opinion, unmerciful to his employees during the depression and appeared to take advantage of their absolute necessity for money for food, to force wages down to an extremely low point and we have been informed that he had many working for as low as \$5.50 to \$6.00 per week. We have also been informed that no other Southern mills paid as small wages to their employees, during the depression, as those under the management of Mr. McColl.

He operated the Marlboro Mill under a bonus contract through which he was to receive one-

third of the profit and one year his bonus was approximately \$80,000. After the NRA was declared unconstitutional, most mills retained the 40-hour week and the minimum wage but the Marlboro Mills advanced their hours to 55 to 60 hours and we are informed that even with the advance which has been secured as the result of the union agreement, many of their employees will still work for less than the \$12 minimum of the NRA.

Most mills have, since profitable times appeared, voluntarily increased the pay of their employees but such advances as were given at McColl and Bennettsville were niggardly indeed and there is no denying that there was much ill feeling and resentment in the hearts of the employees of the Marlboro Mills.

Faced a few days ago by the racketeer organizers of the CIO and realizing that to refuse their demands might mean a strike and the loss of profits for a few weeks, D. K. McColl, like the evil slave owners of the past, sold his people "down the river" and placed them in a bondage which today can only be compared to that of the laborers of Russia. Through a contract which he signed, he stripped his employees of their freedom and contracted to place his hand into their pay envelopes and drawing therefrom \$1.00 each month, place same in the palms of racketeers. He agreed to coerce his employees to the extent of discharging every man and every woman who after working for him for 30 days refused to become a vassal of the CIO. He agreed to place negro employees upon a parity with white employees which was a gesture desired by the communist element which stands in the background of the CIO movement.

A short time ago D. K. McColl transferred himself from president to chairman of the Board of Directors of the Marlboro Mills and General Superintendent P. A. Gwaltney became nominally president, but we understand that Mr. McColl signed the CIO contract. We are also informed that Mr. Gwaltney was unwilling to "sell his employees down the river" by signing a "check-off" agreement.

As there are approximately 1,100 employees at the Marlboro Mills, the contract means that the mills will extract \$1,100 each month from the pay envelopes of the employees and deliver same to representatives of the CIO.

Thus, the CIO will begin to get back the \$100 per week which they have been paying to each of the printers who are supervising the organization of our textile mills, and it will not require many such contracts to make the CIO racket very profitable. There is nothing in the Wagner Law which requires the check-off or intimates that it should be adopted.

Several years ago Frederick Dumaine, president of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., sat for many hours in a hotel room, listening to union organizers describe the benefits which his mills would secure through a contract with the union and heard about the cooperation which they would give him in operating his mills, and finally blurted out, "I might as well try your system."

That moment marked the beginning of the end of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, as similar agreements marked the demise of many other fine New England mills. The cooperation which was promised to Mr. Dumaine became domination by union leaders and the promised increased efficiency became open neglect of duties without the management daring to protest. The liquidation of Amoskeag Manufacturing Company is too well known to require comment.

D. K. McColl is reported to have said in a conference last week that "if we are going union we will go all the way" and the future of the Marlboro Mills was, at that moment, placed at stake.

The agreement which Mr. McCall signed for the Marlboro Mills with the CIO contains, among other things, the following:

(1) That they will discharge every man and woman who does not join the CIO within thirty days after entering their employment. Thus he denied to his employees freedom of action.

(2) That any man or woman who withdraws from the union will be discharged. Thus he holds their noses to the grindstone and forces them to submit to \$1.00 per month being taken from their pay envelopes.

(3) That negro employees will be full members of the union and on a full parity with white workers. Thus he complied with the demand of the communists who are behind the CIO.

(4) That they will remove \$1.00 each month from the pay envelopes of every employee, an amount estimated at \$1,100 per month, and will deliver same to the CIO. Thus he sold his employees "down the river."

Had D. K. McColl come to the conference with the CIO with clean hands, we might have looked with less suspicion upon his sudden desire to do so much for his employees, but the following is written in the records:

(1) He took advantage of the necessity of his employees during the depression to pay the lowest wages of any Southern mill of which we have record. It is reported that he had some of his employees working for \$5.50 to \$6.00 per week but his own bonus during one year was approximately \$80,000.

#### Master Mechanics' School

THE TEXTILE BULLETIN will sponsor a three-day Master Mechanics' School, to be held at Charlotte on June 8th, 9th and 10th. A program of the school will be found on Page 18-B of this issue.

The textile schools are now supplying many of the overseers and superintendents to cotton mills and will supply an increasing number of such men in the future.

Cotton mill master mechanics, however, are coming and will continue to come through development in the machine shops and in the repair departments of the mills. Many of the young men in these departments have a desire for technical knowledge, and having noticed the interest they displayed at the meeting of the Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Assosication, we decided to afford them an opportunity for increased engineering knowledge through a Master Mechanics' School.

We realize, of course, that it will be impossible to give a full engineering education within a period of three days but do believe that any man who attends the Master Mechanics' School will leave same with a considerable increase in his engineering knowledge.

We are particularly fortunate in being able to secure Prof. L. L. Vaughan, of N. C. State College, to conduct the two sessions on Wednesday, which will be devoted to coal and coal firing. For several years Prof. Vaughan has annually conducted a school for janitors of public buildings and schools in North Carolina and almost without exception his instruction has resulted in considerable reduction in the amount of coal required and in the cost of heating such buildings.

It is our opinion that very few mills will send either their present master mechanics or young assistants to the Master Mechanics' School without securing a reduction in fuel consumption amounting to many times the expense incident to sending such men.

We are indebted to the Charlotte Engineers Club, to E. A. Terrell, of the Terrell Machine Company, and to Marshall Lake, of the Duke Power Company, for their agreement to supervise sections of the three days' instruction.

Many of those who attend will wish to return home each night, but for those who stay in Charlotte Tuesday night, June 8th, and Wednesday night, June 9th, we will provide instruction in mechanical drawing and in the reading of blueprints. We will be somewhat limited in our ability to supply drawing instruments but will have drawing boards and tables moved from one

## Mill News Items

being erected at the Robinson Yarn Mills here by Walker Engineering Company of Gastonia, N. C.

MARION, N. C.-Reid L. McCurry, recently resigned vice-president and general manager of McPar Hosiery Mill, announced he and his son, Howard R. McCurry, would open a new hosiery plant in Marion.

HICKORY, N. C .- Charles W. Knott has started his hosiery mill with 43 machines, and the product will be sold in the gray. . Mr. Knott was formerly associated with the Hollar Hosiery Mills, and has had 12 years' experience in the hosiery industry.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Highland Park Manufacturing Company is having one of their 7-foot slasher cylinders re-covered with 48-oz. copper. This work is being done by The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—The Faytex Mills, Inc., are having their steel rolls repaired by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Company, Charlotte, N. C. They are also having

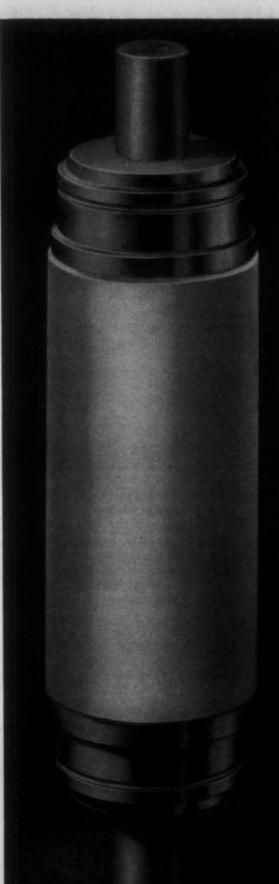
DALLAS, N. C .- Three additional spinning frames are their machinery aligned and leveled with the Guillet overhauling system, men and equipment being furnished by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.

> LYNCHBURG, VA.—Henry B. Stimson, secretary and treasurer of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, said at the reorganization hearing in New York that the Southern plants had booked orders sufficient to keep them busy for the next few months at the higher prices which prevailed before the recent drop.

#### Turning Ranches Into Cotton Plantations

O'Donnell, Tex.-More than 200,000 acres of ranch lands in the group of 18 counties comprising the South Plains area of northwest Texas are being converted into farms and will be devoted largely this season to the growing of cotton. The largest agricultural development at this time is in Cochran County, which borders New Mexico. There are now being placed under the plow in that county more than 30,000 acres of raw ranch land.





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You can add many years to the life of your floors by using these products. Order the following today:

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- 1 Model M-2 Denison Squeegee.

THE DENISON MANUFACTURING CO.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.



#### Sold His Employees Down The River

(Continued from Page 27)

(2) While most mills retained the 40-hour week, he forced his employees to labor from 55 to 60 hours for less than the established minimum wage.

(3) During the recent negotiations the employees demanded a 15 per cent increase in wages. There was no demand for the check-off. The CIO representatives agreed to settle for a 12 per cent increase while Mr. McColl agreed, presumably, in exchange for that 3 per cent wage concession, to take the union dues from the pay envelopes and to force every employee to pay tribute. The employees get 3 per cent less wages but the CIO get an income of \$1,100 per month.

The name of D. K. McColl will go down in the history of the textile industry of the South as the first mill man willing to sell his employees "down the river."

#### Master Mechanics' School

(Continued from Page 27)

of the Charlotte schools to the Chamber of Commerce rooms where all sessions of the Master Mechanics' School will be held.

A tuition fee of \$3.00 will be charged for the three days of instruction, but if that does not equal the cost of conducting the Master Mechanics' School, we will make good the deficit. If the tuition fees exceed, by any amount, the cost of the school that amount will be set aside and used for some Southern Textile Association work.

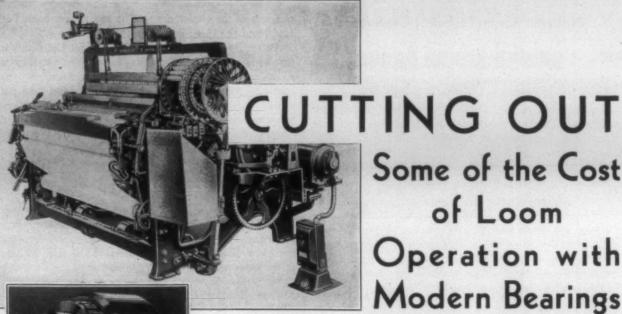
It is important for us to get an idea of the number who expect to attend and are asking that names be inserted in the blank on Page 18-C and mailed to us promptly.

The Master Mechanics School is, of course, an experiment, but its inspiration is a desire to assist young men who have ambition and wish to be master mechanics in the future.

#### T. A. Francis Elected President, E. C. Mayo, Chairman, of U S Bobbin Organization

At the May meeting of the Board of Directors, Edmund C. Mayo, of Providence, was elected chairman of the board of directors and Thomas A. Francis, also of Providence, was elected president of the company, according to a report received from company officials. Mr. Mayo has been a director of the company since 1928; president since 1930. Mr. Francis had been vice-president since 1935 and a director since 1934. Previous to joining the US organization, Mr. Francis was president of T. A. Francis & Co., cotton merchants.

The US Bobbin & Shuttle Co. operates plants in Lawrence, Mass., Goffstown, N. H., Monticello, Ga., Greenville, S. C., and Johnson City, Tenn.



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Such improvements as this Modern Precision Roller Bearing which has longer, accurate life because it has wide generous surfaces of precision ground hardened steel.

. Ask your loom builder for these modern roller bearings when you buy new looms. Any further information you desire we shall gladly furnish. Hyatt Bearings Division, General Motors Corporation, P. O. Box 476, Newark, New Jersey.

# HYATT Roller Bearings

#### National Rayon Technical Conference

Plans are now practically completed for the National Rayon Technical Conference, to be held in Washington, D. C., Friday and Saturday, May 14 and 15, under the cosponsorship of the Textile Division and Washington section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, United States Institute of Textile Research and Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, and the Throwsters Research Institute.

The conference will bring together engineers, chemists, and other technicians and permit each to learn what the others are doing toward the solution of problems involved in the manufacture and processing of rayon yarns and fabrics. It is believed that from this interchange of experiences the way will be paved for further and more rapid progress in these directions.

An informal dinner will be held on Friday evening. Other features of the program include moving pictures showing the manufacture and finishing of rayon and the finishing of rayon fabrics, and a visit to the textile laboratories of the National Bureau of Standards and possibly a visit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Head-

quarters of the conference will be at the Wardman Park Hotel and the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

All textile men and others interested in the manufacture of rayon yarns and fabrics—whether or not they are members of any of the co-sponsoring organizations—are cordially invited to attend the conference and take part in the discussions. Details regarding hotel reservations, transportation, etc., can be obtained by writing to M. A. Golrick, Secy., Textile Division, ASME, 29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

#### Kitchel Promoted By Hercules

The appointment of Lloyd Kitchel as general manager of the Virginia Cellulose Department of Hercules Powder Company was announced recently by R. H. Dunham, president. Mr. Kitchel, who has served as sales manager in the department since 1926, takes the place vacated by P. B. Stull, now general manager of the company's Paper Makers Chemical Division.

The new head of Hercules' chemical cotton department was born in New York City, was graduated from Yale, and served in France during the war. Mr. Kitchel worked in the textile industry until 1926 when he joined Hercules as sales manager of the Virginia Cellulose Department.

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#### PUBLIC SALE OF SILK MILL

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER AND AUTHORITY vested in me, the undersigned J. A. Moores, as Trustee, by a certain trust deed dated the 1st day of April, 1934, and recorded in the Register's Office of Lincoln County, Tennessee, in Trust Deed Book 70, page 539, executed by the Fayetteville Silk Mills Company, I will attend ON THE PREMISES, in the old 8th Civil District of Lincoln County, Tennessee, in the town of Fayetteville, on THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1937, and at about 11:00 o'clock A. M., and offer for sale and sell for cash, free from and in bar of the right or equity of redemption, the real estate, lot, building and parcel of land of the Fayetteville Silk Mills Company, and all of the machinery erected and installed therein, of every kind, including motors, belting, wiring, connections, shafting, attachments and findings, including 60 looms. and all other equipment, a part of said Silk Mill including office furniture, etc. Said real estate and machinery and equipment will be sold as a whole, and as one plant. This mill is in first class condition, and there is an abundance of trained local help, the mill is suitable for making either silk or rayon, and labor conditions are ideal.

This the 6th day of May, 1937.

J. A. MOORES, Trustee.

#### To Aid Industry

Reports from Greece state that at the instigation of the Government, a meeting took place recently in Athens of the Economic Council to consider, among other things, the questions of extending the domestic spinning and weaving industry. The Minister for Economy is reported to have expressed himself as being greatly in favor of the project.

#### Wool Trade Monopoly

The Bulgarian Government has issued a decree declaring trade in home-produced wool a State monopoly. In future, the State itself will buy up the wool from the sheep farmers and their corporations, and sell the raw material to the manufacturers. The purpose of the new decree is to reduce the import of foreign wool, and to develop the home production, which at present comes to about 1,700 metric tons.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mattack, Mauney Steel Co.; Tom Moore, Danble Shoots Mill Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Moore, Miss Lucy Moore, Brown Mig. Co.; H. G. Mayer, Charlotte, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moore, Florence Mills; J. A. Miller, Exposition Cotton Mills; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Mauldin, Universal Winding Co.; R. J. Mebane, American Enka Corp.; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Moore, Rhodhiss Mills Co.; W. A. Moorhead, Joanna Cotton Mills; Charlie Mason, Joseph Sykes Bros.; W. F. Mueller, Corn Prod. Ref. Co.; D. H. Morrisby, Geneva Cotton Mills; F. R. Masters, Bliss Fabyan & Co.; J. A. Moore, Edenton Cotton Mills; H. E. Massey, The Linen Thread Co.; G. M. Miller, Turner Halsey Co.; H. D. Muller, L. P. Muller & Co.; T. E. Montgomery, Assn. Cotton Yarn; J. W. Murray, Journal of Commerce; Mrs. M. S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills; Gardiner Muller, New York Cotton Exchange; E. G. Merritt, Southern Belting Co.; Hunter Marshall, Jr., Secy. N. C. Cotton Mirs. Assn.; G. L. Morrison, Penick & Ford, Inc.; E. L. Martin, H & B Ammerican Mch. Co.; J. C. Martin, H & B Am. Mch. Co.; G. W. Murphy, H & B Am. Mch. Co.; W. H. Mackenzie, Goodbody & Co. Co.; W. H. Mackenzie, Goodbody & Co.

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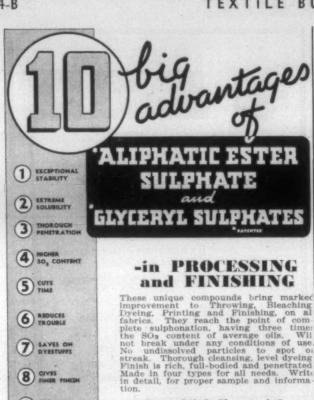
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Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vereen, Moultrie Cotton Mills; A. H. Vaun, Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Valentine, J. W. Valentine Co.; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Valentine, J. W. Valentine Co.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Withers, Dyer Hudson & Co.; James Webb, Eno Cotton Mills; I. E. Wayne, Universal Winding Co.; Lynn B. Williamson, Va. Mills, Ino; J. T. Wardlaw, Drayton Mills; W. J. Waller, Hamilton Natl. Bank; H. T. Wolford, Cotton Exchange; D. H. Wallace, Keever Starch Co.; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Williams, Roanoke & Patterson Mills Co.; W. H. West, J. P. Stevens Co.; S. S. Worth, Worth Reporting Co.; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Winchester, Monarch Mills; J. C. White, First & Merch. Natl. Bank; G. W. Wright, Republic Cotton Mills; F. L. Walton, Martel Mills; J. K. Whitaker, Hesslein Co.; Douglas G. Woolf, Textile World; T. H. Webb, Davidson Cotton Mills; H. B. Williamson, Geo. H. McFadden & Bros.; J. F. Watlington, Jr., Wachovia Bank; A. K. Winget, Efrid Mfg. Co.; P. G. Wear, Penick & Ford, Inc.; R. R. West, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills; A. E. West, Providence, R. I.; J. R. White, Corn Products Sales Co.; Curry Watson, Corn Prod. Sales Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Zahm, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Zweifel, H & B Amer. Mach. Co.

#### Berkshire Mills Junk Machinery

The trend is toward sheerer hosiery-so the Berkshire Knitting Mills, said to be the largest manufacturers of ull-fashioned silk stockings in the world, are scrapping 178 39-gauge knitting machines, representing a capital nvestment of \$60,000, in their Reading, Pa., plant, to ace the trend of milady's fancy in hosiery. Within ecent years the demand has ever been for sheerer stockngs, dictating a progressive step-up from 39 to 51 gauge abric to provide the finer and yet finer loop that goes nto this gauzy fabric.

"With this present trend it becomes necessary to discard equipment which, though in perfect condition from 1 production standpoint, manufactures a grade of stockng now in lesser demand," Hugo Hemmerich, superinendent of the mills, comments. "It is in line with our policy to keep our employees in pace with the ever-changng fashion in our products. They are taken from these older types of machine and trained in our trade school n the technique and operation of the newer equipment manufacturing the finer grades."

Approximately 18,000 full-fashioned knitting machines have been installed in the hosiery industry since 1895, according to Berkshire statistics, of which about 13 per cent have been scrapped up to this year. There was ittle replacement prior to 1922 when the industry eliminated lower gauge machines on a small scale, probably not more than 1 per cent per year. The booms of 1925, 1928 and 1929 account for a further reduction in obsolete machinery with a replacement of about 2 per cent per year. "It is only since 1930," said Mr. Hemmerich, 'that the industry at large has learned the unhappy lesson of equipment handicap, and within the last seven years the scrapping of obsolete machinery has reached a total of about 12 per cent of the total full-fashioned machines in service in the United States."



#### The Wytheville Woolen Mills, Inc. Wytheville, Va.

Manufacturers of

SLASHER, CLEARER and ROLLER CLOTHS

Appreciates your business and solicits the continuance of same through the following authorized dealers: CHARLOTTE SUPPLY CO., Charlotte, N. C. MONTGOMERY & CRAWFORD CO., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.
SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO., Anderson, S. C.
SULTHERN BELTING CO., Atlanta, Ga.
RUSSELL A. SINGLETON, Jackson, Miss., and Dallas, PROXIMITY MERCANTILE, Greensboro, N. C.

## Mill News Items

Parsons, Tenn.—Equipment has been purchased for a shirt factory to be operated by Salant & Salant. It will be ready for operation May 30th and will employ 300 workers.

PIEDMONT, S. C.—The annual statement of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company showed the firm had a surplus of \$1,257,844.73 as of March 31st. Assets aggregated \$3,074,820.69 and total capitalization was given as \$1,600,000.

CLINTON, S. C.—The U. S. Treasury refunded \$150,000 to the Clinton Cotton Mills at Clinton, because of an over-assessment of income and profits taxes in 1918. The case has been pending in the courts for many years. The Treasury said the refund settled all claims for 1918.

LANCASTER, S. C.—The assessment and equalization of cotton mills by the South Carolina Tax Commission for the year 1936 in Lancaster County totals \$1,806,900. The individual assessments are as follows:

Springs Mills (Kershaw plant), at Kershaw, \$320,500; Springs Mills, at Lancaster, \$1,486,400.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Ragan Spinning Company is building a one-story addition, 135x200, at a cost of around \$150,000. The new addition is scheduled to be ready for operations by June.

Caldwell Ragan, president of the firm, says the expansion was made necessary by increased business.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The answer of Southern Worsted Corporation which was filed in the Court of Common Pleas May 12th in compliance with the order of Circuit Judge G. Dewey Oxner, sets forth the contentions of the corporation against those of certain preferred stockholders who filed a petition for liquidation three weeks ago. In addition to alleging total assets of \$1,525,167.18 against current liabilities of \$360,116.77, the corporation takes the position that there is no ground for liquidation and that the status under which the petitioners are proceeding does not contemplate winding up of a solvent corporation in times of distress such as the country has recently suffered.

Among other things in the answer which was filed by Havnsworth & Havnsworth are the following statements:

"Admits that it has paid no dividend on any of its stock for more than five years preceding the filing of the petition herein, and that during the years 1932 and 1934 the corporation was operated at a loss, but alleges that during the years 1931, 1933, 1935 and 1936 it was operated at a profit, to-wit: In 1931 the profit was \$5,607.42, in 1933 \$101,180.24, in 1935 \$45,693.80, and in 1936 the profit was \$12,323.84 after deducting a loss of \$6,501.53 realized on the sale of certain old or obsolete machinery. The respondent further alleges that it is now operating at a reasonable profit, and that it has orders from various customers covering practically its entire output.

## IT'S THE EDGE

-That Prevents Fly Waste and Split Ends

The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even yarn.

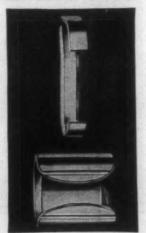
This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks.

The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge

The Bowen Patented Vertical Offset

and

The Universal Standard Ring Travelers BEVEL



**EDGE** 

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Amos M. Bowen, President and Treasurer

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Have them Repaired. We place them in first-class condition by re-necking, refluting, stoning, honing, polishing and case-hardening at a much less cost than you can buy new ones—doubling the life of your Rolls.

Machinery deficiency can be greatly lessened by letting our expert repairers and overhaulers repair the parts causing trouble.

### Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhaulers, Repairers, and Movers of Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

## Mill News Items

Kerrville, Tex.—The Schreiner Wool & Mohair Commission Co. will build a new 302x85-foot warehouse of hollow tile and concrete to store supplies in the future, according to announcement. More than 2,000,000 pounds of wool can be conveniently stored, leaving adequate room for employees to handle the product, it was stated.

HOUSTON, TEX.—The Lone Star Bag & Bagging Co. has made known its intention to expand its plant at an expenditure of approximately \$75,000 during the year. The present plant occupies three acres and the improvements will add approximately two more acres.

The company owns a nine-acre tract, having exercised the closing of a four-year option to buy the plant and site recently. The present plant is estimated to be worth \$170,000, according to an official. M. M. Reid is president and general manager.

Marion, N. C.—Reid L. McCurry, vice-president and general manager of McPar Hosiery Mill, has sold his interest in that company and announced plans for opening a new hosiery mill in Marion. His son, Howard McCurry, will be his partner. Buyers of the McCurry interest were E. W. Parker and C. R. McCall, who were already associated with McPar Mill. The new hosiery mill will have from 30 to 50 automatic knitting machines with matching equipment. It will produce around 3,000 dozens of hose per week, and will employ from 30 to 40 people. Mr. McCurry plans to open the mill within the next few weeks. In temporary headquarters while a building is being constructed.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Officials of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company have announced plans for modernizing and balancing its equipment by the installation of new machinery with the proceeds of an increased capitalization.

The company operates 2,300 looms and 92,000 spindles, of which only 22,000 are of late design. Some of the others have been in use from 30 to 40 years.

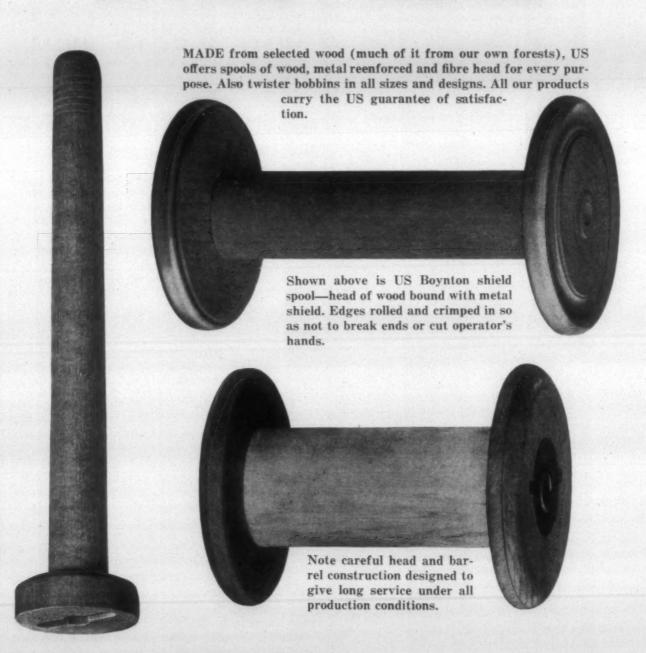
The new machinery will include 25,000 Saco-Lowell roller bearing spindles, 65 additional cards, 18 Whitin 8x4 speeders, and an additional warper. Pick clocks will be placed on all looms, and automatic cleaners will be installed in the spinning rooms.

W. S. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, treasurer of the company, said the installation of the new equipment will require about four months.

A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for June 12th to approve an increase in the capitalization, which is now 16,000 shares of the par value of \$50, or \$800,000.

Under the proposal to be submitted the stock will be changed to 112,000 shares divided into two classes, 32,000 common at \$50 per share and 80,000 preferred at \$10 per share. Only the preferred, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, will be offered for sale. Purchasers of the preferred will have the privilege of exchanging for common at any time between August 1, 1937, and August 1, 1939.

# US Spools and Twister Bobbins for Cotton Production





U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

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Charlotte, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Johnson City, Tenn.

BETTER BOBBINS • SPOOLS • CONES • SHUTTLES

## The American-Japanese Agreement in Retrospect

(Continued from Page 18)

within the limitations set by the quota agreement.

Since our understanding with the Japanese there has been nation-wide comment as to the possibility of applying similar agreements to other commodities and to other countries. The possibility is a very alluring one since, at the present time, the entire world is undergoing rapid changes in its international relationships. Everywhere new industries are in the process of development, and in many well-established industries tremendous technological progress is being made toward lower costs of production. Price levels everywhere are subject to violent change and we are all familiar with the frequent ups and downs in the foreign exchange market. In consequence, the flow of goods in international trade channels is subiect to great changes of volume and direction. The customary machinery of dealing with the problem of protection is, therefore, too slow to be adequate for the purpose intended. Under such conditions of rapid change private representatives of industry have the advantage of being able to act more promptly and more completely in line with existing conditions.

However, a word of caution is necessary unless our hopes become too high in this respect. It is not likely that the industries of two competing countries can come to an agreement unless the commodity in question is one of sufficiently great importance to attract the interest of the two Governments and the general public of both countries. Moreover, the commodity in question must be in process of being imported in such large volume as to constitute a real threat to the prosperity of a well-established home industry.

An additional requirement is that the exporting country must have the machinery for export control. In the case of private agreement this implies the presence of an all-powerful trade association which is able to control the export activities of every member. Japan, perhaps better than any other country, meets this requirement. Her trade associations are the most complete and most powerful of any country. Individualism with respect to association policy is absolutely unknown. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, for example, has complete control over the production and export activities of every member. Individual members may export to quota countries only by the use of special export permits. If this trade association control in Japan is to be judged by its results, it merits our genuine admiration. Through its unity of action the Japanese textile industry has maintained a distinguished record of profitableness and stability.

In the conferences at Osaka, and since our return to the United States from Japan, I have expressed the thought that it would be wise for the best American houses to engage in the distribution of Japanese textiles so long as the present agreement is in effect, and so long as the goods distributed come within the limitation of the quota. The implications of this statement have not been clearly understood by all members of the industry, and I welcome this opportunity to clarify the meaning intended. All members of the American mission were agreed that

three things should, if possible, be accomplished by the agreement. First, there should be a definite limit in volume of Japanese imports. Secondly, the limited volume should be sold at the highest possible price in the United States in order to have the least disturbing effect on the American price structure. Third, in order to accomplish this latter objective it would be desirable to get the Japanese business out of the hands of the fly-bynight speculators and chiselers.

To put the matter in another way, the handling of Japanese goods under a quota arrangement by the best houses would not increase by a single yard the volume of consumption of Japanese goods, but it would assure that the limited consumption would take place under circumstances which are to the best interests of the American industry.

The ideal arrangement, if it could be effected, would be to have all Japanese textile imports come in through the agency of a single corporation jointly owned by the American industry. Could this be done there would be no question either of volume or price control. But unfortunately, such an arrangement might not be legal. In actual practice neither the Institute nor the regional associations can, in any way, effect the actual distribution arrangements relative to Japanese goods. We can only point out the desirability of such arrangements as will assure an orderly marketing of these limited Japanese goods at the highest possible prices which can be obtained in the American market. The only consideration is one of sound business judgment.

As to the future of our problem, we can look ahead with considerable assurance. Four separate agreements have already been effected. The first one was entered into between the two governments during the period of the NRA and involves the import of cotton floor-covering. The second is our own private agreement covering the import of cotton piece goods. The third is an agreement restricting the importation of cotton velveteens. The fourth and last is an agreement restricting the import of hosiery. As Mr. Callaway has already pointed out a number of others are pending and their only completion is both desirable and essential.

The joint committee which has been set up for this latter purpose is composed of ten members, five Americans and five Japanese. It is divided into two sections, a Japanese section and an American section. The Japanese section is composed of five members, three Japanese and two Americans resident in Japan. The American section is composed of three Americans and two Japanese resident in America. The Japanese members resident in Japan are the same individuals who engaged with us in the negotiations leading to the agreement. Their understanding of the principles involved is complete, and they themselves are already well aware of the character and the importance of the negotiations yet to be effected. The Japanese members resident in this country are Mr. Yoshida, of Mitsui & Co., and Mr. Inouve, Commercial Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy. Both of these gentlemen were sympathetic with the purposes of our mission and were active in promoting its success.

The American members of the committees resident in

(Continued on Page 38)

# Clipping Cloth

WITH STOP-WATCH PRECISIO

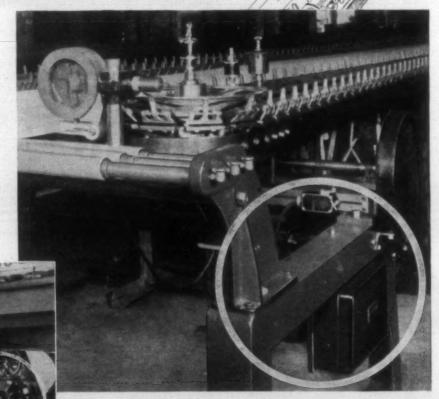
This Swift System Correctly Places Every Clip as the Cloth Enters the Tenter

NOT A MISSED CLIP IN A MILE OF CLOTH

7ITH this system, the rails on each side of the tenter are brought into the correct position on the selvage. Thus the cloth is started into the tenter without the risk of uneven tentering due to misplaced clips.

#### How It Works

Here, briefly, is how this system will work for you-is working now for many progressive mills: The blades of feeler switches\* on each side of the entering end of the



THESE G-E MOTORS and G-B disk-type brakes have high torque, low inertia, and quick starting charac-

AT A FAST CLIP the G-E guider-drive system adjusts the tenter rails exactly to position. In these pictures, G-E equipment is circled. Shown on a Winsor # Jerauld high-speed tenter

tenter are continuously in contact with the edges of the incoming cloth. Each blade exactly follows the profile of the edges of the cloth and instantly actuates motors, through the necessary control, beneath the tenter. These G-E motors are built for quick starting, stopping, and reversing.

Operating with staccato action, these motors move the rails, in or out, to the exact position for locating each clip in the correct position.

#### **Cuts Down Spoilage**

With the G-E guider motor-andcontrol system, you can reduce the waste and interruption caused by uneven tentering, and set up your tenters for accurate and highspeed operation.

#### Ask for Further Information

To obtain details on the application of this equipment, state the essential facts about the operation of your present tenters, and address your inquiry to Dept. 6D-201, General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.

\* Made by the tenter manufacturer.

ELECTRIC GENERAL &

#### Review of A. C. M. A. Activities During the Past Year

(Continued from Page 15)

on certain cotton textile fabrics entering this country from Japan and yet this seemed not to solve the problem.

The trip of our unofficial ambassadors to Japan was the final effort to reach a reasonable solution of the problem. On tomorrow, Mr. Cason J. Callaway and Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, ambassadors plenipotentiary, will tell us of this trip and its accomplishments. It is needless for me to go into these details further.

Thus the membership cannot find any fault with President Comer because of the platform. He has stood on it and stamped upon it with a rugged and tireless energy of effective work which will eventually bring its rewards. It is needless to say that in every plan and procedure of this office, it has been with the full approval and direction of our officers.

As I have said so many times, it is not in the province of your Secretary to originate policies. The policies are planned by the officers and given to him and the committees to enact. Your Secretary has earnestly endeavored to co-operate to his fullest extent in all committee work, or special assignments given to him as a specific charge.

We have tried to keep our membership fully informed of the activities in associational duties and of other activities, or movements about which we have felt they should have information.

We have sent out many letters and such literature to the membership, on legislation in process, rules and procedure under existing laws, compliance, statistics, etc.

We have prepared newspaper and magazine articles for publication and have also been instrumental in giving publicity to materials and news items prepared by others.

Our publicity this year has not been as extensive as it was last year, and yet we think it has been as effective because it has been built around constructive and concentrated subjects.

In the field of industrial relations, President Comer and the Secretary have not only prepared articles but each has made several speeches on some phase of this subject.

We are very happy to report that the subject of industrial relations is receiving more sane consideration each year. For a long time industrial relations were expressed in welfare work. In this present period the subject is being studied in a broader meaning and with such ideas that already, in many plants, real advanced industrial relations departments are operating.

A real constructive and intelligent industrial relations department is a great asset to any organization. The complexity and intensity of modern life requires that the humanities of industry shall be carefully understood and safeguarded.

#### Address of President Donald Comer

(Continued from Page 13)

We are aware that it is the same British Empire that buys our cotton—that ships us jute, but Great Britain continues always to try to get away from our cotton. She sends our cotton seed to all parts of her Empire—and the sun never sets on that Empire.

Our cotton prices furnish the umbrella for her jute. I sometimes think that if we tried as hard to escape from her raw rubber control as she tries to escape from our cotton that we might be more successful. I have just seen in a Berlin news item of the 23rd ult., that Hitler has ordered all barbers of Germany to save the hair cut from the heads of their 40,000,000 customers—something heretofore wasted—which he now proposes to use in lieu of imports, in the manufacture of felt.

All of which accentuates the need of international trade treaties such as those being fostered by this country. Our Association's committee with Mr. John Cheatham as chairman in charge of this question is trying to be of all possible assistance to our farmers in their effort for equal tariff treatment with the other farmers of the country.

#### Industrial Relations

Dr. Fosdick last month in his radio hour compared civilization's progress to a journey in a boat, which had two oars—work and worship. He reminded us that by pulling on the work oar alone we would find ourselves traveling in a circle. There has not been any program of this Association that I know of where co-operative action was not stressed. We have said time and again that what was best for all of us should be the program for each of us.

To all of us who are not blind it is obvious that society right now is struggling for a nearer approach to those conditions which we speak of as the Christian ideal. Paul tells us all about this in his second letter to the Corinthians in the 12th and 13th chapters.

There can be no fixed security, there should not be—
for none of us should be content with a condition in
which there continues to be tremendous concentrated
wealth in the hands of the relatively few—right in the
midst of so much poverty and want. Concern over this
condition does not rest with any single group. Corrective
efforts are present in all groups. As we all approach this
matter, and with growing concern, our own industry seems
peculiarly located and disposed for pioneering—for looking for a better way—something better than the organized
fighting way. No one of us has the right and only way.
For all of us there is yet a better one. Society progresses.
Our concern is to help make that progress orderly. New
ways always need explorers.

Our industry has not been static. Behind us there is a record of great accomplishment. Management backed by investors' dollars has—by patient research—by fearless exploration—by wise leadership—by availing itself of modern methods and devices helped to establish this industry which this year is spinning eight million bales of American cotton. There have been many wrecks along the way. A little girl playing in the park was heard by her nurse to say, "It's hard to throw a ball up but anybody can get it down."

The hours and wages prevailing before 1933 were not the result of exploitation but of an overcrowding of workers into mill communities from impoverished farms. The mills themselves operating under the fiercest competition—with the supply fast exceeding the demand.

All governmental records of profit and loss, records throughout the country in our bankrupt courts—the past undesirability of textile investments—are all conclusive

(Continued on Page 40)

#### American Cotton Manufacturers Hold Annual Convention .

(Continued from Page 11)

a bill now before a House committee, was a guest at the banquet.

At the request of T. H. Webb, president of the newlyorganized American Cotton Manufacturers' Association Student Loan Fund, Inc., David Clark made a report and explained the purpose of the organization.

On Friday afternoon, members and their wives were guests at a White House reception given by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Several hundred attended.

#### The American-Japanese Agreement in Retrospect

(Continued from Page 36)

this country are Colonel Buxton, who controls the destinies of several New England mills; Mr. Fessenden Blanchard, of Pacific Mills; and myself. In Japan the American representatives are Mr. Chamberlain of the National City Bank of Osaka, and Mr. Paul Steintorf, American Trade Commissioner who will act in an unofficial capacity. To all of these gentlemen who have consented to membership on the committee the industry owes a real debt except with regard to myself who assumed the responsibility in normal line of duty. The work which lies ahead will be arduous in character and will require many hours of tedious application without financial remuneration. The devotion of the group to the cause in hand will not need great urging. It stands ready to labor and to accomplish to the full limit of the resources which it has at its disposal.

#### Rebholz Named Sales Manager of Vitex Laboratories, Inc.

Edwin C. Rebholz has been appointed sales manager of Vitex Laboratories, Inc., of Harrison, N. J., it was announced by Dr. C. I. Post, manager of the Vitex Department of the National Oil Products Co. Rebholz is one of the pioneer representatives of Vitex Laboratories. manufacturers and distributors of Vitex to the dairy and bakery industries.

#### Ernest Segessemann Chief Chemist At Cedartown, Ga., Plant of National Oil Products Co.

Appointment of Ernest Segessemann, a member of the laboratory staff of the National Oil Products Company's Harrison, N. J., plant, as chief chemist of the company's new plant at Cedartown, Ga., was announced by Ralph Wechsler, treasurer and technical director of the firm.

"Mr. Segessemann has been with the company a great many years," Mr. Wechsler said, "and is familiar with the entire subject of production, plant control and analytical procedure."

The company manufactures products used in the paper, milling, textile processing, leather tanning and similar industries. Other offices and plants are located at Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

John H. Barton, vice-president in charge of production, announced recently that the new plant would open about May 15th.



#### LAUREL SPLASHPROOF NO. 5 **Boosts Hosiery Sales**

Give your hosiery a Laurel Splashproof Bath and you give it rainy day protection . . . a sales advantage that will boost your sales.

Easily adapted to your present finishing process, Laurel Splashproof No. 5 gives its effective protection without the objectionable coating of the fibers. Equally effective on other fabrics.

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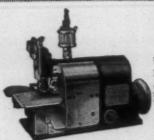
#### One for all and all for one

In the complete line of Victor Travelers, there is one for every spinning requirement and all are designed and produced for one purpose-to provide better spinning performance. Hundreds of mills have found results with Victor's exceptional. Why not try them. Write for free samples.

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trimming and overseam-ing, overedging, plain crochet and shell stitch machines

-200 Varieties for 200 Purposes-

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8 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 2143, Charlotte, N. C. res: R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

#### Address of President Donald Comer

(Continued from Page 38)

evidence that owner and worker were both sharing the same bad boat. Cheap cotton goods for the public but at what cost to the investors' dollar—and the wage schedule of the man and woman on the job, and to the man and land values on the farm.

Our industry has continued under the management of men who have earned their position through years of study, effort and experience. Management doesn't occupy its position by chance—though that may have had a part in it—but because of a fitness developed and proven in the long school of experience, together with a willingness to accept added responsibilities. The day has come when more and more men of initiative, progressivism, and wide vision are glad to look for their reward with less stress on money values. The day is dawning when that wise leadership which directs the efforts of great groups of people in industrial enterprises wherein both the investor's dollar and the worker's job are made most secure—will consider the honor of accomplishment a larger part of the reward.

We have here little absentee ownership—there continues to be a mutual and personal understanding of owner-worker problems. Our industry felt that it deserved President Roosevelt's statement when signing our voluntary code of fair practice, that "90 per cent of us already wanted what he was helping us to have." Our industry was at the White House with Code No. I the day after NRA became a law. General Hugh Johnson said of our industry: "The improvement of labor conditions under this code surpasses that in any other industry."

Maj. George Berry, president International Pressmen's Union, said at Blue Ridge in 1934: "The first code written by the Administration was in the cotton textile industry. I have repeatedly paid my compliments to the courage and vision and patriotism, the sort of patriotism I love to think about, of the men and women of the cotton textile industry, who were willing to meet this issue as the first ball to be pitched. It is not such a hard job to be a major in the army and wear boots in Washington. The man who shows real patriotism is the man who goes up to the firing line and takes his chances with the other soldiers. These cotton textile people walked up and said: 'Try it out on us.' I have said to those gentlemen 'You have courage. It is inevitable that you will suffer in consequence, because until all these other industries have established some minimum in their business, you will not be able to come out.' They said they realized that and they took it."

At the International Labor Conference recently held in Washington Governor Winant, the chairman of that Conference, said that the NRA even though it no longer has any legal effect upon the textile industry still exerts a powerful effect upon the thinking of the industry, and Governor Gardner stated that it was to our "everlasting credit that the textile industry continued to maintain its standards."

Miss Perkins in comparing textile wages said that the weekly average before NRA was three million and forty thousand dollars against February this year six million

373 thousand dollars, with the hourly rates changing from 21½c in 1933 to 39c in February, 1937."

President Roosevelt's Cabinet Committee in reporting on the conditions and problems of the textile industry in August, 1935, said: "We commend the attempt of the industry to maintain the labor standards provided in the code."

We are proud of our record of a continued observance of code benefits since the passing of NRA.

I quote you from a recent article by Dorothy Thompson:

"If labor is to hold its gains in economic and political power it will have to demonstrate to that part of the community which is not in its ranks, that it is not itself bent on exploitation. It will have to develop a social consciousness larger than a mere labor consciousness. For labor itself is capable of adopting the basic policies of the most unenlightened capitalism—policies of monopoly, rigidity and scarcity economy, which can have disastrous consequences for the total community and, in the end, disastrous consequences for themselves. For the public is perfectly aware that there is such a thing as a tyranny of trade union bureaucracy. We have seen it elsewhere, and we have seen it often enough here at home.

"Not all opposition to trade union practices comes from economic royalists jealously defending the larger portion of the pie. It is a fact that some industrialists with the most enlightened attitude toward labor are apprehensive of trade unionism on sound economic grounds. They have not opposed the unionization of their plants because they are anxious to screw down wages, or stretch out hours, or foist upon the workers unhealthy conditions. Among them are industrialists who have consistently paid wages above the union level, offered hours shorter than those established by the unions, and added bonuses, pensions, recreational facilities and many other things as well. What they hate in the unions is the ca'canny policy which sabotages production by establishing the maximum efficiency per worker at the level of the most inefficient; by laying down rules which add terrifically to the waste of materials and power; by hampering the training of sadly needed skills.

"If, inside a capitalist or semi-capitalist society, the community undertakes to guarantee to the worker certain minimum standards and certain economic rights, then society will inexorably demand that those rights should not be used at the cost of the community. If they are abused, society will rebel and not always in the most pleasant form. In many countries I have seen strong trade unions enter into compacts with capitalistic producers, whereby the farmers, small business, the independent professions—all the unorganized part of the community which is invariably the larger part—has been soulllessly gypped.

"Organized labor has the duty and responsibility of protecting itself. But it also has the responsibility of seeing that it contributes, manifestly, to the stability, well-being and steadily increasing wealth of the society of which it is only a part. Anything short of raising the level of the total well-being is not enough. Not only must labor get a larger slice of the existing pie; we need bigger and better pies altogether. We need to increase the total national income, as represented by real goods

and services. It has never, at any time, under any system of distribution, been sufficient to assure a decent life to the whole people. And that means, among other things, better and more skillful work, the elimination of waste, the abandonment of sabotage, respect for the whole people and whole-hearted collaboration with every force and every mechanism looking toward that objective."

When we met a year ago we were all of one mind and that was that although NRA was out there should be a continued compliance with its benefits. In an industry as broadly scattered as ours, separated into as many operating units, there is nothing so destructive of self-imposed regulations as ignorance of what the other fellow is doing. Your Association with the active help of each State Association made an immediate survey of every individual operating unit and published the facts showing overwhelming compliance. The vital need for continuing this has been most dramatically told by Ex-Governor Gardner in a recent address in North Carolina, which you will find copies in this record.

A slowing down market and cotton consumption records today are red flags. What are you doing about it? Are your operations tending to break down self-regulation? Are we inviting outside regulation and of the wrong kind?

The head of one of our largest textile properties attended a meeting of some 600 industrial leaders in Philadelphia some time ago. He told me that he went expecting to hear a bombardment against some of the recent laws; that to his amazement there was no word of criticism and the whole conference was devoted to a recognition of changing conditions and ways and a discussion of means and ways of adjustment to them.

He further told me that in handling affairs in his own company he had always wanted to do what was fair and thought that he had been fair, but there had been in his mind a growing conviction that his thinking a thing was fair didn't necessarily make it so. And that even if it were fair, that interpretations all the way down the line, which he might even never hear of, might make a complete change.

I was very much inspired by his earnestness. As I have said before, this business in the South is very largely operated by people who own it. In my own case, I have tried to be close enough to it so that I would not be separated from a single employee. I have tried to think of the men who represent me in the management of the business not as bosses but as interested instructors, directors, supervisors and foremen. As I told you last year, I am proud to have a part in this industry. I am proud of its heritage and proud of every friend I have in the mill

I had hoped that during this year we might have a part in the filming of a "Story of Cotton" starting back with scenes before the Civil War, plantation life, levees and river steamers, the growing, the picking and the ginning of cotton, following it across the oceans and through our modern mills today and into its many uses with a cross section of society all along the road. We were asking the Textile Foundation to finance a part, if not all, of the expense. So far we have not succeeded. I hope this Association will continue this effort. It could be made of tremendous interest and educational value and

a record for all time. Finance it ourselves if we cannot get help.

In Cason Callaway's annual report he quoted a famous teacher's statement that we learn by repetition—repetition and repetition, and while I have been preparing mine I have been continually aware that I have been giving expression to no new truths. I am simply saying again today what we have all heard many, many times. These problems which we have studied and worked over together have furnished opportunities for associations which I shall always cherish. Your Secretary has been helpful and invaluable to me in carrying on the responsibilities of this office. The members of the several committees, particularly the Policy Committee, have given generously of their time and counsel.

Where our problems became national, your Association has found wonderful and harmonious co-operation with President Fisher of the Northern Association and with Dr. Murchison and the Institute staff. I felt greatly honored when Mr. Webb handed me the gavel last year and in passing it on to my successor, I want to express to you my very great appreciation of the office you have given me, and to thank you for the opportunities to serve which it has brought.

#### National Cotton Week

National Cotton Week, May 31st to June 5th, is expected by advertising experts, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute, to break all previous records in the history of the event for total newspaper lineage and window displays featuring cottons. More than \$2,000,000, it is estimated, will be spent by participating retailers and other interests in special Cotton Week newspaper, radio and motion picture advertising while the special window and interior displays devoted to cottons during the Week will undoubtedly aggregate many miles of store-fronts.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 merchants—independents, chain store units, mail order house outlets and dry goods specialty shops of all sorts—in cities, towns and villages in every section of the country will participate in the Week with special cotton promotion programs many of which include provision for increased newspaper advertising schedules and frequently "spot" radio broadcasts as well as local newsreel schedules.

In addition to the thousands of window displays to be featured by these merchants, washing and sewing machine manufacturers as well as soap products manufacturers and other groups interested similarly in a wider consumption of cotton goods are encouraging their dealeroutlets to arrange combination windows featuring their products with cottons. Reports to the Institute indicate a growing enthusiasm among such affiliated industries for vigorous co-operation in National Cotton Week and many of the leading individual manufacturers in these will tiein their dealer co-operation with emphasis on National Cotton Week in national newspaper, magazine and radio advertising. Others, as for example, commercial laundries, will distribute thousands of Cotton Week leaflets as bundle inserts and commercial pattern companies will emphasize the fashion appeal, practicability and economy of summer cottons.



#### Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

#### What Roll Settings?

Editor:

We are spinning No. 56s warp yarn, 13/16" strict middling cotton. We have the regular leather covered middle roll (it is the same roll as we have in front and back) except it has no weight on it.

I would like to know if there is a possibility of this roll breaking any of the fibers when set too close, and also what my roll setting should be, and would I get better results to use the slip draft roll?

"COCKLED YARN."

## Reply To "Bander" (Hard or Soft Twist Bands?)

Editor:

In reply to "Bander," can say that a medium twist band will last longer and give better results than a hard twist one, or a soft twist one.

The hard twist band will stretch much more than one of medium twist, and where a band becomes too slack it must be cut off no matter how new or old it might be.

Bands should be put on at a tension of three to four pounds. They will soon stretch to two or two and onehalf pounds.

Bands should be made of uniform size; that is, each one should be of the same length and weight.

Never twist a band hard or tie it on too tight.

"TIGHT BAND."

## Reply To "Traveler" (What Number Traveler?)

Editor:

"Traveler," you have asked for something that many have been calling for ever since the ring spinning frame was invented.

Many have made an effort to make such a rule, but up to this date all attempts at such a feat have ended in failure.

Of course approximate numbers of travelers can be given for all counts of yarn, but there is no arbitrary rule that can be given to find the exact traveler to use on any count that will cover all conditions. There are too many things to be considered.

Under certain conditions we can spin a No. 40s yarn with a number 8-0 traveler, but when those conditions change it may be necessary to use a number 7-0 or a 9-0.

Travelers are like the dollar. Conditions make a change in value of both.

"TIGHT BAND."

## Answer To "Manager" (How Many Ends Per Inch?)

Editor:

"Manager," in asking for the maximum number of ends of 50s yarn that can be placed in one inch of cloth, does not mention whether or not the yarn is warp or filling. However, both warp and filling must be taken into consideration in arriving at the proper solution, so I will assume that both of them are 50s yarn.

The rule is:  $\frac{1}{36 \times \text{sq. rt. of yarn count}} = \frac{1}{36 \times \text{sq. rt. of 50}}$   $\frac{1}{252}$ , which is the diameter of the 50s warp yarn in

inches. However, it is necessary for the warp and filling to interlace, so it will be necessary to add the diameter of the filling yarn (50s) which is the same as the warp—

 $\frac{1}{252}$ , thus giving  $\frac{2}{252}$  or 126 ends per inch for either warp

This rule is not strictly accurate in all cases, but is about as close as it is possible to figure.

"BAB."

#### Why Slack Web?

Editor:

I am having some trouble with the web on one side of a doffer on one card.

About ten inches of this web next to the comb box will sometimes sag down far enough to break, at other times it will follow the doffer.

I have tried several different settings but it still gives

Will some good carder be kind enough to tell me what to do?

"J. P. T."

## Classified Department



Let us quote you on your requirements.

**IMPORTERS** GUM ARABIC GUM KARAYA GUM TRAGACANTH LOCUST BEAN GUM JAPAN WAX

PRUL A. DUNKEL & CO., INC. 82 WALL ST. NEW YORK, N.Y. Honover 2-4436

Travel anywhere..any day on the SOUTHERN for A fare for every purse...!



One Way Coach Tickets

On Sale Daily

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for each mile traveled . . . return limit 15 days Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment of proper charges for space occupied

Round Trip Tickets . .

for each mile traveled . . . return limit 6 months Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment of proper charges for space occupied

One Way Tickets . . . . . .

Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment of proper charges for space occupied

NO SURCHARGE! HIGH CLASS TRAINS

Latest Pullman Equipment, including Compartment, Drawing Room and Open Section Sleeping Cara

MODERN COACHES.. CONVENIENT SCHEDULES

Insure Satisfactory Service on the Southern Railway System

Be Comfortable in the Safety of Train Travel



FRANK L JENKINS Possenger Traffic Manage Washington, D. C.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

FOR SALE at 25 cents per pound. 2 coils 1450 pounds New 1%" Plymouth Transmission rope.

> BERRYTON MILLS Berryton, Ga.

FOR SALE—Type CW Westinghouse motor, 40 h.p. variable speed, 550 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles. Three grids and drum controller, no pulley. Never been used. Priced low. Dept. of Ceramic used. Priced low. Dept. of Ceramic Engineering, N. C. State College, Ral-

#### PATENTS

Prompt, expert service. Send sketch or model for free opinion. Expert Washington associates.

DAVID P. DELLINGER Special Attorney Cherryville, N. C.

WANTED-Live wire salesman who contacts mill superintendents, buyers, etc., to take on an additional line. Address "Live Wire," care Textile Bulletin.

#### Paul B. Eaton

PATENT LAWYER 1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. 514 Munsey Bidg., Washington, D. C. Former Member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office

FOR SALE: Lily of the Valley pips, two dozen for \$1, postpaid. Miss Lucy Rogers, Rt. 2, Box 52, Halifax, N. C.

#### WANTED-SCRAP IRON

In carload lots, F.O.B. cars, or our crew will load. Can use all grades, including heavy engines and bollers; pay spot cash. Also buy non-ferrous metals. Please get our offer before selling.

C. E. Luttrell & Co.
Box 1161 Greenville, S. C.
Telephone 1447

POSITION WANTED-Section or Fixer on Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and Warpers. Four years experience. Age 25. References. Willing and capable. Notify immediately if need man of this kind. Address "B-C Fixer," care Textile Bulletin.

BARRETT

ROOFING DAUGHTRY

SHEET METAL CO. 1109 E. Trade

Charlotte

POSITION WANTED as Card Room Overseer. 10 years experience as second hand. Now employed. Young, ambitious, sober. I. C. S. Course. Address "Ambitious," care Textile Bulle-

## SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

#### Deering Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

330 West Adams Street. Chicago

#### **CURRAN & BARRY**

320 Broadway New York, N. Y.

#### Wellington, Sears Co.

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York

#### HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

for Rayon and Wool Blends

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

235 Summer St. Bo

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

#### Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Irregular raw cotton prices slowed business in unfinished goods this week. Sales were about 20 per cent of production.

Prices on some print cloths, sheetings and other staple gray goods eased, but reductions failed to stimulate demand. Some mills refused to lower prices and virtually withdrew from the market, being content to rest on their backlogs, which were estimated at about 12 weeks' production.

Fine gray cloths were quiet and some mills started to curtail. Fancy gray cottons were actively sampled for the coming season.

The movement of finished goods was larger than in recent weeks. Percales, denims and various colored yard fabric continued to flow into wholesale and retail channels in large volume. Prices on a number of colored goods showed signs of strengthening. Domestic and other types of housekeeping goods were in fair demand. Mills are comfortably sold ahead. Cotton underwear markets were slow, but mills continued busy on old contracts.

There were small sales of sheetings, in which group were included 37-inch 4-yard at 7½ for quick and ½c less for later, the 36-inch 5.50-yard being reported at 6½c for nearby and 6½c for late months, some resale yardage coming out at down to 6c. Buyers found they could cover on 32-inch 6.25-yard at 6½c for nearby and at 6c for distant months, while on 40-inch 3.75-yard 9½c could be done for any delivery. For the 40-inch 5.50-yard 6¾c was paid and for 40-inch 5-yard 7¾c.

Rayon yards continued in active demand with producers alloting shipments for the third quarter. Rayon fabrics were in fair demand, especially sports weaves for immediate delivery. Sales of full-fashioned hosiery showed some improvement. Wool goods were quiet with prices strong.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	51/2
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	57/8
Gray goods, 381/2-in., 64x60s	71/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	91/4
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	16
Brown sheetings, standard	113/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	91/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	12

#### J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

#### Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—New buying continued limited during the week, which led to additional shading of prices by second hands and a few of the spinners. It is explained by local suppliers that they do not claim prices are firm for the ordinary quality numbers, but there is so little demand that the price situation has had no real, competitive test. Some spinners are not interested in filling open production with orders taken at these quotations. Inquiries passed along to them bring no response, or else a figure is quoted which is high enough to preclude these yarn mills having to book the offered business.

It is indicated that a good many of the yarn mills have yielded to price pressure to the extent that they have again limited their cost items to include the essentials, as shown by comparing certain pivotal carded numbers with corresponding combed peeler numbers. The spread between 30s-1 combed and 30s-1 double carded grade of knitting yarn has been reduced by 1½ to 2 cents within the last five weeks, which shows that more has been taken out of the combed peeler price than is accounted for by cheaper cotton.

Most spinners, as noted, are letting their customers alone, except to attend to delivery requisitions against old contracts. Weavers are the more active in specifying, but while knitters show little interest in placing new orders for yarn, most of them continue agreeable to having regular shipments reach them of yarn contracted for months back at much lower prices than today's.

Leading sources are reported to be satisfied for customers to wait longer before taking up further coverage of probable requirements beyond August. They are said to believe it is still too early to expect confident buying, though some customers would come in at a slightly lower price range for the remainder of their fall needs. In other quarters, it is said that quotations should be supported for the stabilizing effect it might have on lines where manufacturers are under pressure from jobbers and retailers for lower prices.

	Southern Single S	keins	Two-Ply Plush	Grade
88		291/2	12s	201/
10s		30		321/2
12s		301/4	16s	
14s		31	30s	411/
20s		321/2	909	-41 72
26s		35	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 a	nd 5 Div
30s		37	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 a	na s-Piy
36s		41	88	_30
40s		45	10s	
			128	
	Southern Single \	Warps	14s	3216 -
			16s	
108		_30	20s	
128				-00/2
148		_31	Carpet Yarn	
16s		311/2	Carpet varn	18
20s		321/2	Tinged carpet, 8s.	3
26s			and 4-ply	27 -
30s			Colored strips, 8s,	3
40s		45	Colored strips, 8s, and 4-ply	27 -
			White carpets, 8s,	3
S	outhern Two-Ply Warps	Chain	and 4-ply	_28
			Part Waste Insulate	ed Varne
88		291/2	rait waste maulat	cu rarm
10s		39	8s. 1-ply	_25
12s		301/2	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	_26
16s		34	10s. 2. 3 and 4-ply	27
20s		35	12s, 2-ply	28 -
248		37	16s. 2-ply	32 -
26s		38	20s, 2-ply	34
30s		_40	30s, 2-ply	_38
36s		_43 -44		
40s		46 -47	Southern Frame	Cones
5	Southern Two-Ply	Skeins	88	29
88		901/	10s	
108				_30 ~
128		201/	148	
		9117	168	31
148		21/2	20s	_32
16s 20s		-04	228	_33
			248	
248			26s	
268			288	
30s		40	30s	_37
40s		_46 -47	36s	

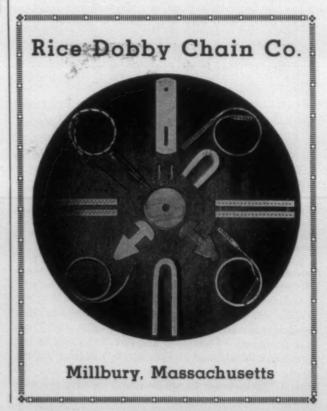


## Specialists in the design and manufacture of RINGS

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## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

#### Mobile, Ala.—Mobile Cotton Mill—Fred J. Hagan, Local Manager

This splendid textile plant was built about the year 1899, on Camp Coppinger, where U. S. troops were mobilized and trained for the war with Spain. On the mill lawn there is a nice monument in memory of those who lost their lives, erected by Spanish War veterans of Fitzhugh Lee Camp, Mobile. There is a pretty pool containing alligators and turtles that live in perfect harmony together. The turtles ride and sun themselves on the backs of their alligator friends.

There is a large lily pool gay with the lovely wax blooms, and the lawns are covered with smooth green grass. The village is attractive and conveniently located. Nearby is a large pasture, and nearly every village home has a cow and hogs. In fact, these people "live at home and board at the same place."

#### Executives and Key Men, Mobile Cotton Mill



Front—Fred J. Hagan, Local Manager; his daughter, Miss Jeanette Hagan, office lady; W. E. Hogan, Overseer Cloth Room; Mr. Flynn, Paymaster; J. J. Cook, Accountant; W. L. Brantley, Asst. Supt.; H. H. Gradick, Overseer Weaving.

Back Row—G. W. Turner, Overseer Spinning; U. S. Crabtree, Overseer Preparation; Marvin Jackson, Carder; J. A. Stegner, Master Mechanic.

This mill has 420 looms, the product being bagging, window shade and table cloth backing, drills, etc. There is a fine bunch of overseers, and the officials are second to none. I think it was Superintendent Bolton of Tupelo, Miss., who defined the difference in overseers and officials. "The overseer knows how, and the official knows WHY."

But here at Mobile Mill the overseers also know "why," and there is never an alibi; Mr. Hagan says an alibi is taboo—in fact, there are no such things in his mills. There is a simplified method for keeping up with the cost of production on every machine, day and night. If a machine stops, there is a record that shows what for, and how long, and also the nature of repairs and the cost.

Met a dear friend of years ago here—H. H. (Henry) Gradick, overseer of weaving. We used to work together in Newberry Cotton Mill, Newberry, S. C. He has been with this same company 27 years, coming here from Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga., I believe. He has a banana tree, bearing fruit, in his yard here in Mobile. Mr. Gradick was one of the first subscribers to The Textile Bulletin, 26 years ago, and has missed only a few copies.

#### Officials, Overseers and Others Among Our Subscribers

The genial local manager, Fred J. Hagan, has been on the job since 1919, and to say the operatives "like him," is putting it mildly. J. J. Cook is local accountant.

W. L. Brantley, overseer of carding and assistant superintendent, has been here since 1922, splendid proof of his ability. He is interested in the young men of the mill, and teaches night classes in textile calculations, etc. Marvin Jackson is assistant carder.

Geo. W. Turner, overseer spinning, has been here 16 years in all. He left once, but like the cat he had to come back. He has not hired a new operative in five years, and says there are no better people to work for and with than right here.

H. H. Gradick, overseer weaving, has a fine bunch of loom fixers who propose to keep posted on textiles. E. L. Bridges came here 16 years ago from Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga., and wanted to leave the first day, but had to stick because he didn't have the "wherewith" for a railroad ticket. Now he wouldn't want to go anywhere else.

C. P. Bauer, another loom fixer, has been here nine years; J. C. Faust has been here two years. He gave a tacky party once in Greenville, Ala., that was a humdinger and the talk of the town for weeks. The papers gave it plenty of publicity. Brady Fitts has been a fixer here six years and J. T. Fowler 14 years. Both were trained here. In fact, if I make no mistake, Mr. Gradick trained all his loom fixers.

W. E. Hogan, overseer of the cloth room, came here from school 12 years ago. In his department I found Mrs. Eugene Hearn, who used to write for Mill News, signing her articles "Bright Eyes." Her eyes are still bright, and I was delighted to meet her.

U. S. Crabtree, in charge of preparation, has been here 18 years, and J. A. Segner, master mechanic, 16 years. W. A. Wiggins is yard man.

On the night line, T. J. Hughes is carder; W. A. Allen, spinner; W. A. Ray, weaver; Henry Crabtree, preparation; Willie Redmond, machinist.

## Aponaug Mfg. Co.—One of the J. W. Sanders Chain of Mills

Everybody here was sad over the recent death of their president, J. W. Sanders, of Jackson, Miss. F. M. Tidwell, general superintendent, said there never was a man with a bigger heart than Mr. Sanders. Two weeks before his death, he presented Mr. Tidwell with a nice automobile, which is doubly prized now as a memento of a fine and rare friendship between the two.

For several months Mr. Tidwell has been having sinus trouble and had to stop so much strenuous work to take treatment, so he has a lovely home near the mill and keeps in close touch with the local plant while recuper-

#### Aponaug Mills, Mobile-Sanders Mills



Front Row—W. T. Cowart, Overseer Spinning; B. D. Welborn, Master Mechanic; Leonard Mosely, Overseer Cloth Room.

Back Row—Durwood Hudson, Office; Herman Ogletree, Office; F. M. Tidwell, General Superintendent; E. L. Israel, Overseer Weaving; J. W. Skipper, Overseer Carding.

ating. "Floyd" is another of my Newberry friends of years ago—and I have never known anything but good of him. Here's hoping that he will soon be fully restored to his former health and vigor, and that happiness and success will be his permanently.

#### Pretty Grounds Around Mill and Office

From the office steps there's such a pretty view we just had to make a picture, as the sun was in the right direction at the time. Herman Ogletree is office manager, assisted by Mrs. Ogletree. Durwood Hudson, time-keeper, was promoted by Mr. Tidwell from card hand, and is making good. Mr. Tidwell prefers promoting his own men when possible, and is always on the lookout for ambitious young men.

#### Overseers and Other Live Wires

J. W. Skipper is carder; W. T. Cowart, spinner; Edgar L. Israel, weaver; Leonard Mosely, cloth room; B. D. Weldon, master mechanic.

Now get acquainted with a bunch of wide-awake loom fixers: Mark Pearson, here since 1910; C. A. Bryant, since 1909; J. R. Kelley, since 1902; J. C. Ingram, 14 years; O. I. Jones, 12; A. J. Hardin, 26; George Wallace and J. W. Bell—failed to get their service record but know they are O. K.

C. L. Moody, a young loom fixer 29 years old, was promoted the day of our visit to overseer night weaving. He came here several months ago from Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga. Mr. Moody was happy over his promotion and here's wishing him every success.

Lee Willis, a card hand with a service record of ten years, was recently promoted to card grinder. Anyone who thinks card grinding isn't a real job has another think coming, for the entire output of the card room and the quality of the finished product depends greatly on the card grinder.

R. A. Terry, section man in spinning, has been here 27 years; Jose Mosely, section man in spinning, 11 years.

On the night line, Alva Pulley, section man spinning and spooling, has been here 12 years; Henry Bolton, section man in card room, 12 years. Mr. Bolton is taking a textile course and preparing for promotion, which we feel will be sure to come.

#### Mobile Delightfully Located

There are many reasons why people stay at these mills and why they like Mobile. True, there is room for improvement around the mills and villages, but when one



Scene From Office Steps, Sanders Cotton Mill

knows the history of this mill and the hardships it has gone through, one wonders how it has kept going, furnishing employment to so many who need it, thus being a real community asset and blessing.

With a good supply of fishing tackle and bait, a seat in the shade out on the bay or maybe out in the sunshine in a boat, when big game fish get caught and give one a lively tusstle to land 'em—Gee! there's not a thing in the world to worry about—not a grudge that can't be forgotten and sunk in the deep waters, never to rise again.

Whoever saw a fisherman who did not love the whole world?

## Southern Sources of Supply

#### For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

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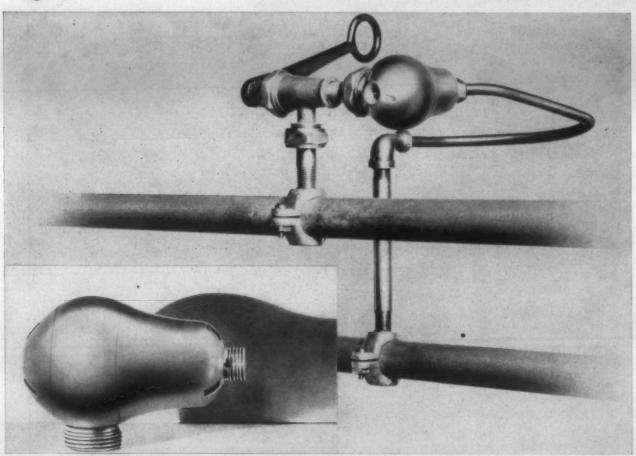
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